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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THREE POETS, AND THREE FESTIVALS.

THE popular feeling of the nineteenth century is said to be anti-poetical. But, when we come to inquire into the reasons which seem to justify the assertion, we find that the apathy of the great masses of the people for the misty, wordy, sickly, spasmodic, and inane rhymes which most of the fashionable critics of the day are content to accept as poetry is held to be a sufficient proof of their indifference to all poetry whatsoever. But this is a mistake. The public of our day, as indeed of all days, only appreciate poetry that has a heart in it. The people—using the word in its widest sense—have no toleration for the mere filigree-work and froth of scholarly or unscholarly fancy. They are not to be put off with words. They require poetry to be strong, simple, and passionate; to speak to their souls, their hearts, and their understandings; and to be equally inspiring and ennobling in each of these manifestations of the divine afflatus. They do not want rhymes only, but thoughts. And, more than that, they do not want thoughts only, but thoughts that may comfort them in sorrow, invigorate them in peril, link them to the sympathies of their kind, and exalt their manhood in all the twists and turns of capricious or unmerited fortune. That such is the case may be made clear, even to misty critics and spasmodic versifiers, by a brief survey of three remarkable celebrations in honour of poets that have recently taken place in Europe. Each of these differs from the others in its accidents, but each agrees with all the rest in its animating spirit, and in its apotheosis of the poet in an age declared to be too hopelessly mechanical to appreciate or honour poetry in the faintest degree.



THE LATE EARL WALDEGRAVE.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 472.

Taking these celebrations in the order of time, we come to the death and funeral of BERANGER, the great song-writer of the French people, the most French of Frenchmen, the representative of every phase of the multiform and sparkling character of his countrymen. Though scorned by the great critics, he was beloved by every class of the people for the perfect identification of his genius with the virtues as well as with the failings of the national character. He was the pet child of French literature, and the darling of the masses; and when, at the close of his long and honourable life, he passed quietly away, the people remembered that he had been the apostle of Liberty during his whole career; that, while many men more distinguished had been faithful to the cause, he had never been untrue to it; that his courage was equal to his genius; that he had braved the ire of the great Napoleon in the plenitude of his power and glory; that he had ever scorned to be a flatterer; that at the Restoration of the Bourbons, forced back upon France by the combined bayonets of Europe, he had pointed his most polished but most cutting sarcasms at their heads, and rendered them ridiculous in the eyes of the nation; that he had suffered fine, imprisonment, and penury in the people's cause; that he had never sold his independence for a mess of pottage; that he had invariably spoken and sung the truth as he felt it, irrespective of consequences; and that his lays, cheerful or sad, were always in unison with the popular aspirations for the glory and greatness of his country and the true freedom and welfare of the toiling multitude. Thinking of all these things, and wishing to honour Liberty by honouring its bard, they determined to escort his body to the grave. At least a quarter of a million of persons would have



EFFECTS OF THE LATE STORM AT GREAT YARMOUTH.—THE NEW BRITANNIA PIER BROKEN BY A SCHOONER HAVING BEEN DRIVEN THROUGH IT.—SEE PAGE 467.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Emperor arrived at Paris on Tuesday, at three o'clock, from Compiègne, and proceeded to the Hôtel du Louvre to pay a visit to the Grand Duchess Maria of Russia.

The Empress Eugénie has assisted for the last few days at the Council of Ministers presided over by the Emperor.

A letter from Compiègne gives the following details of the proceedings of the Court:—"The first stag-hunt took place on Friday, the meet being at the Puits-du-Roi. The Emperor was not present, but his Majesty, in a charming hunting costume, arrived on the ground at one o'clock, followed by the guests of the Palace. A fine ten-antlered stag was soon after found, and killed after a splendid run of an hour. At night the curée took place by torchlight in the courtyard of the Palace with the usual ceremonial, the Emperor and Empress witnessing it from the balcony. Other hunts are fixed for the 16th, 23rd, and 28th. On Saturday there was a battue in the reserved park, and in the evening the artistes of the Odéon performed in the Court theatre."

There seems to be no lack of Protestant Church accommodation in Paris. *Galignani's Messenger* of Saturday last contained eight advertisements of Divine service which were to take place on Sunday—viz., at the Rev. A. Gurney's "English Church," the "Church of Scotland," "Wesleyan Chapel," "Congregational Worship," "Church of England," "English Church" (Rue d'Aguesseau), "American Episcopal Church," and at the "American Chapel."

The preparations for the Chinese expedition, we are told, continue with great activity. 8000 men will probably take their departure during the first fortnight in December. No definite appointment of officers has yet been made to command the expeditionary corps.

A letter from a good source states that a considerable force of Cochinchinese had attacked the French troops, but had been repulsed with severe loss.

The *Moniteur* of Saturday last published the following despatch of General Martimprey from Algeria, dated Camp Ain-Tafourel, October 30:—"Beni Suassen has submitted to the conditions of peace dictated to him. These tribes will give hostages and will pay tribute as reparation for their unjust attacks. I have stipulated that the chief of the mountain should come into my camp, in order that I may receive guarantees for the fulfilment of the conditions of peace. He has just left my tent where I received his visit. In four days I shall settle the affairs with Ouchda, then those of the plain of the Angades, and the slopes of the Zekkora."

The *Moniteur* of Wednesday published another despatch from General Martimprey, addressed to the Minister of War, and dated near Zekkora, November 6:—"General Devaux, with two divisions, attacked the Zekkora, and forced the tribes to retire towards the south. General Durieux, by skilful manoeuvring, obtained a victory over the tribes equally as brilliant as the victory of Malah. In addition to a great quantity of booty, the horses and arms of the Spahis who had been killed at Sidi-Zaer were retaken. The troops are in excellent health, and spread terror everywhere before them, and the people implore their mercy."

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

The Queen of Spain's accouchement is expected at the close of the present month.

The enthusiasm caused by the prospect of a war with Morocco continues to increase. The Chapter of the Cathedral of Toledo and the Cardinal Archbishop of the diocese have sent an address to the Queen declaring that they are anxious to assist by all means in their power in promoting the success of the war; the Bishop of Onihuela in another declares that he and all his flock will not only offer up prayers to the God of armies for victory, but are ready to place at her Majesty's feet for war "their property, resources, and lives." The municipalities of Seville, Granada, and other large cities, have sent similar addresses; and wealthy merchants and manufacturers are offering donations in money or kind.

An official decree has been published appointing General O'Donnell Commander-in-Chief.

The transport steamers detained on account of the bad weather have now arrived at Algiers, and offensive operations will, we are told, commence immediately.

The cholera continues to prevail amongst the troops at Algiers: in the space of nine days there were sixty-six cases, of which nineteen proved fatal. The authorities of Tangiers have sent away all the natives not capable of bearing arms, and have brought into the town 800 infantry and 2000 cavalry. The Spanish Consul, on leaving, placed two Spanish steamers at the disposal of the French Consul.

A telegram states that on Friday se'nnight the Moorish gun-boat *Scylla* was captured by the Spanish steamer *Alava*, at the mouth of the river of Tetuan, after a sharp engagement.

ITALY.

The National Assemblies of Romagna, Parma, Modena, and Tuscany have unanimously elected Prince Carignan as Regent, and have invested him with full powers. Prince Eugene de Savoie Carignan, Admiral and General-in-Chief of the National Guard, Sardinia, is the cousin of the King. If he accepts the office which has been conferred upon him, it will be difficult not to consider that fact as a new pledge given by Victor Emmanuel to the cause of annexation and union.

The inquiry into the assassination of Colonel Anviti at Parma becomes daily a more hopeless affair. It is said that all those who directly had a hand in the affair fled in time, and are now in safety.

A memorandum signed by 15,000 persons has been addressed to the peoples and Governments of Europe by the inhabitants of the district of Mantua.

The Piedmontese papers give the following minute of the King of Sardinia's reply to Louis Napoleon's letter, given in our last number:—"Victor Emmanuel can be no party to the scheme propounded by his late ally for reimposing the Dukes on these reluctant provinces; he will give such an attempt neither aid nor countenance; he cannot do so: if Napoleon III., as a private individual, has pledged his word to Franz Joseph of Vienna, in a private interview at Villafranca, it is equally notorious that the Royal word and pledge has been publicly given by his Majesty of Turin to the population of Central Italy." The *Piedmontese Gazette* publishes a decree transferring the Court of Cassation to Milan. The subscriptions to the loan continue. The applications are very numerous, and it is asserted that more than the amount required has already been subscribed. The four Assemblies of Central Italy will be called together to receive from the Government communications on the subject of the present situation of public affairs.

Sicily is more tranquil. The army of the Abruzzo will go into cantonments during the winter. Large public works are spoken of as about to be commenced throughout the kingdom. It is asserted that the principle of an amnesty had been decided on.

PRUSSIA.

From Berlin it is stated on authority that, at the interview held at Breslau, the Emperor of Russia and the Prince Regent of Prussia have determined not to consent to a revision of the treaties of 1815, or to take part in any Congress in which England would not be represented, the last resolution being proposed by Prussia.

GERMANY.

The *Prussian Gazette* publishes the modifications which have been recently made in the tariff of the German Customs Union. A first division of the new tariff exempts from all duty several articles which had not been before designated by name, such as unwrought iron, asphalt, mineral tar, cement, &c.; the second division contains changes in the import and export duties of sundry articles; and the third points out the manner the objects on which a reduction has been made must be packed.

From Cassel we learn that, in the secret sitting of the second Chamber last Saturday, the proposal of M. Herrleins to present an address to the Elector in favour of the re-establishment of the Constitution of 1831 was agreed to by thirty-eight against five votes. The Elector, however, refuses to receive the address of the Chamber

of Deputies concerning the re-establishment of the Constitution of 1831. A Frankfurt letter says:—"The next sitting of the Diet will take place on the 12th, when the affair of Hesse Cassel will probably be brought forward. The majority, including Prussia, will, it is expected, vote for its being sent back to the commission."

GREECE.

A letter from Athens says that Mr. Wyse, the English Ambassador, as President of the Financial Committee, has presented a collective note of the three Powers to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, containing a succinct resumé of the report of the commission. In this note the three Powers draw the attention of the Greek Government to the faulty financial administration of the country and to the urgent reforms required, and conclude by saying that as the three Powers see that the country offers sufficient resources to pay without inconvenience the sum of 900,000*l.* on account of the loan and interest it yearly claims that sum from it. The note took the Government by surprise, as no previous notification of it had been made. At a Cabinet Council, presided over by the King, the principle of the payment of the 900,000*l.* has been adopted. The Chambers have been convoked for the 10th of November.

UNITED STATES.

A despatch from General Cass, in reply to one from Lord John Russell, on the San Juan dispute, has been forwarded from Washington to London. The *New York Herald* says that this despatch is "firm and decided in its tone," but subsequently adds that the American Cabinet has probably disavowed General Harney's conduct, as there was an understanding between the English and American Governments that neither should occupy San Juan until the rightful sovereignty of that island should be determined.

The filibusters who were recently apprehended at New Orleans had been tried and acquitted.

Seven lives were lost on the 21st ult. by the explosion of the Dupont powder-mills at Wilmington, Delaware.

The propeller *Troy* foundered on Lake Huron during a gale, and, owing to the crowding into the boats, eighteen lives were lost.

At a meeting of the Kane Monument Association, in New York, on the 9th ult., resolutions were adopted tendering their heartfelt sympathy to Lady Franklin, and expressing their admiration, on account of her devoted efforts, and the calamity which she now realises of her irreparable bereavement.

The *New York Times* states that the Rev. Dr. Forbes, who some ten years since relinquished his charge of St. Luke's (Episcopal) Church and became a Roman Catholic priest, and who since his conversion has had charge of St. Ann's Church, which he was largely instrumental in building, has now announced his withdrawal from that denomination.

The preliminary examination of Brown, Stevens, and others, the conspirators at Harper's Ferry, took place at Charlestown, Virginia, on the 25th ult., before a court of magistrates. Brown, when called upon to accept counsel named for him by the Court, made a bold and disdainful speech, declining to trouble himself with a defence, on the ground that his case was prejudged. The Court, nevertheless, assigned the duty of defending the prisoners to Messrs. Eotts and Faulkner, who accepted the office.

Professor Lowe's leviathan balloon was nearly ready for the journey to Europe. The process of filling it with gas commenced on the 26th.

INDIA.

It is said that Jung Bahadur had resolved to expel the fugitive rebels from Terai. Nana Sahib is, with several hundred men, on the banks of the Rapti.

Lord Elphinstone will resign the government of Bombay next March.

The expedition against the Waghers has taken the fort and island of Beyt. The predatory Waghers who had seized the place made a stout defence against the steamers and troops dispatched from Bombay, four officers and some seventy European soldiers or sepoy having been killed or wounded during the assault.

Her Majesty's 67th Regiment have left Calcutta for Hong-Kong; the head-quarters on board the *Indomitable*, and the left wing on the *Australian*. This is the first instalment of troops from Bengal for service in China.

At Madras, Mr. Reade is declared by the special commissioner who investigated his case to be guilty of all the charges brought against him. Sir Charles Trevelyan concurs, and the case is referred home for final decision.

At Bombay the reported selection of Mr. J. D. Inverarity, revenue commissioner, southern division, to succeed Sir Bartle Frere as Commissioner of Scinde, has been confirmed. Sir Bartle Frere proceeds to Calcutta immediately, to take his seat in Council.

The Jhansi jewels have been sold, realising nearly £19,000 sterling (187,964*rs.*). Two necklaces ornamented with emeralds and two wristlets set with diamonds were purchased by Lord Elphinstone, as a present to her Majesty the Queen. They were by far the most valuable of all, and were rated at the sum of £3400.

According to *Allen's Indian Mail*, Sir Charles Wood, the Indian Secretary of State, has divided his Council into six permanent committees, and has made other important changes in the business of his office, with a view to a more effective administration.

AUSTRALASIA.

The total naval force in the Australian waters was eighty-seven guns and one thousand men. The Governor of Victoria stated to a deputation that, with regular troops, volunteers, and armed police, he had three thousand bayonets at his disposal in event of hostilities between England and France.

The first batch of elections for Victoria has gone against Ministers. The law officers, Treasurer, and Commissioner of Crown Lands are defeated. Don, a stonemason, has been returned to the Assembly, defeating the Treasurer. The Solicitor-General has been since returned. The supply of gold keeps up. Parliament has voted the sum of £17,000 towards the submarine telegraph to Tasmania via Cape Otway; for extension of main lines, £8000; new station and repairs, £7600; repairs and improvements, £7000. The Botanic Gardens at Melbourne are said to be daily improving under the management of the superintendent, Dr. Mueller. Large aviaries have been built for the naturalisation of exotic birds, and plant-houses erected for the reception of the flora of tropical regions. The Parliament has voted the sum of £18,000 for a new iron fence round the entire circuit of the gardens. The ground set aside for the Zoological Gardens has now been fenced in, and £1000 voted for planting them. They are at present occupied by a flock of llamas and alpacas (considerably augmented in number since their arrival from England), some emus, and Angora goats.

The commercial and other statistics of New South Wales indicate a most remarkable rate of progress. On Tuesday, the 30th of August, the House met, and Parliament was opened in the Legislative Council under a commission. On the following day the business of the session was opened in form by his Excellency the Governor-General in person. Ministers were defeated, and tendered their resignation; the leader of the Opposition was, however, unable to form an Administration, and the old Ministry resumed office.

The exploring expedition to the west coast of Tasmania (we learn from the *Australian and New Zealand Gazette*) has returned unsuccessful on account of the scrub. They were unable to penetrate as far as the River Hellyer. They passed several large streams, generally running west. The land was level and very fine, and the timber magnificent—celery-topped pines, sassafras, myrtle, and tree ferns. The party intend making another trial during the summer, when they can burn the scrub. A bill to abolish State aid to religion has been read a second time by a majority of fourteen to six in the House of Assembly.

The Magyar Academy of Pesth celebrated a few days back the hundredth anniversary of their national poet Karzinczy. The fête, as described as having excited the greatest enthusiasm.

The *Jessica*, with four locomotive engines on board for Bombay, foundered at sea shortly after crossing the line. The captain and thirteen of the crew succeeded in reaching Pernambuco in the long-boat, and have since arrived in England.

The *Lien* reports a curious sentence which has been passed at Unterwalden, Switzerland. One Melchior Risi, accused of disturbing the public order, has been condemned to a month's imprisonment, and to a regular attendance for two years to the morning and afternoon religious services.

joined in the funeral procession had it been permitted to take place. But Napoleon III., awake to the danger, thought it expedient to give the poet a military, and so prevent an insurrectionary, funeral. It was safer to put the whole garrison of Paris under arms, to fill the streets with cavalry and artillery, and escort the favourite of the people to the grave, than to allow the Faubourg St. Antoine and all the desperate votaries of the red goddess with the Phrygian cap to perform that act of affectionate duty. Such a funeral as Béranger's was never given to poet since the world began. It served to prove not only that the age of poetry had not passed away, but that an honest poet, speaking to the people in language which they could understand, and inspiring them with noble sentiments, might rival the master of many legions in popular influence, and establish with the Pen a more powerful moral empire than ever rested upon the Sword.

The second great festival was that of ROBERT BURNS, at the commencement of the present year. The internal, if not the external, circumstances were similar. Béranger was the frencheast of Frenchmen, and Burns, in a still higher degree, was the scotchest of Scotchmen. Burns was not so much as Béranger the poet of Liberty, for liberty in Great Britain had been happily secured before his time. Though he sang of liberty, he was more particularly and exclusively the poet of manly independence, and of moral dignity in the humblest. "A man's a man for a' that" was the text which opened out the whole character and explained the whole genius (if genius be explicable) of the inspired ploughman. It was this text, as illustrated both by his life and writings, which formed a more than sufficient apology for the immense popularity which he attained, not only among his own countrymen, but among the best speakers and writers of the English language in every part of the globe. The Centenary Festivals in honour of Robert Burns were a recognition of poetry generally and of a great poet particularly, but, perhaps, in a still higher degree a recognition of the sturdy honesty and unflinching independence of a man of the people; of a common ploughman;—of a common exciseman;—but of a most uncommon genius. In short, the prevalent feeling of the multitudes who, throughout the British Isles, in the United States, Canada, in Australia, and wherever Englishmen or Scotchmen were to be found, was to honour the great democratic principle, "a man's a man," and to select as the representative of the occasion the greatest poet whom Scotland has yet produced.

The remarkable celebration of Thursday last in honour of the hundredth birthday of the great German poet SCHILLER differs in some respects from the two preceding; but has, nevertheless, a common origin with them in the love of poetry and the exaltation of the poetical character. And as Béranger was intensely French, and Burns intensely Scotch, so was Schiller intensely German. But it is not because he was the poet of Liberty, as Béranger was, that the Germans dote upon his name. It is not because he sang of manly independence, like Burns, that he has made his way into their hearts, and stands as the representative of their literature. The secret of his popularity is to be found in the fact that he embodies—what the Germans so ardently long to establish—the NATIONALITY OF GERMANY. Austrians, Prussians, Bavarians, Hanoverians, Saxons, Suabians, and Westphalians lose their remembrance of the political and military demarcations that separate them from each other when they read the pages of Schiller. He is the spiritual and intellectual link that unites empires, kingdoms, principalities, and dukedoms. His is the song that proves to the Germans that they are Germans; his is the inspiration that upholds them to struggle for the realisation of that great idea; and his, above all other names illustrious in their literature, is that which appeals most warmly to their political and national sympathies.

And who that reflects upon such celebrations as these three, occurring in countries differing so much from each other as Great Britain, France, and Germany, can assert that our age or civilisation is anti-poetical, or that poetry is no longer a power that can direct the moral feelings and sway the political action of the world? But such poetry must be broad and human if it would meet with wide acceptance, and exercise a growing and a permanent power. It must not confine itself to gentle murmurs and soft whispers in the drawing-room or the study, but must speak with trumpet-tone in the cottages of the poor, in the fields of labour, and in the workshops of cities. It must appeal to the heart of humanity, or the heart of humanity will yield it no response. For these reasons Burns, Béranger, and Schiller are honoured above all contemporary names in their own countries, and in that wider commonwealth of European Literature of which they are the boast and the ornament.

GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, AND MOROCCO.

The communications which have passed between the Governments of Spain and England respecting the Spanish expedition to Morocco were published in Tuesday's *Gazette*.

Lord John Russell, under date of the 22nd of September, writes to Mr. Buchanan, at Madrid, to say that if the outrages complained of by Spain as having been committed by the Moors of Ceuta, who are a wild and untamed race, should be turned into an occasion for conquest, our Government are bound to look to the security of the coast of Gibraltar. Lord John, therefore, instructs Mr. Buchanan to obtain from the Spanish Government a declaration in writing that any occupation of Tangier which may be necessary by Spain in simply seeking redress shall only be temporary, and shall only, therefore, last until a treaty of peace between Spain and Morocco has been ratified.

Mr. Buchanan writes in reply, on the 27th, that he went to Señor Collantes and made him acquainted with what Lord John Russell had written. The result was a communication signed by Collantes himself, under the date of October the 6th, in which it is declared that the Cabinet of Madrid do not want territorial aggrandisement, but only seek the honour and dignity of the nation. Then follows a statement to the effect that Spain would not continue the permanent occupation of the fortress of Tangier after peace had been secured.

With this statement Lord John Russell expresses himself satisfied, and says that our Government has accepted it with pleasure as conveying the declaration which had been required.

Mr. Buchanan, on the 24th of October, writes to make Lord John Russell acquainted with the circumstance that Spain, as alleged, wanted a cession from Morocco of several miles of the territory on the coast of the Gibraltar Strait. Mr. Buchanan sent a communication to Señor Collantes, expressing the objections which the English Government entertained to this, and the Spanish Minister replies that, while it is impossible to say what may arise in the course of the war, his Sovereign has no intention to occupy any point on the Strait whose position could afford to Spain a superiority dangerous to navigation. This letter concludes the correspondence, so far, at least, as it is published.

The Rev. Mr. Liggins, missionary of the American Church to Japan, has arrived at Nagasaki, and has been engaged in teaching a class of Japanese interpreters.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

The following telegrams were received through Mr. Reuter's office yesterday (Friday) morning:—

ZURICH, Nov. 10, 5.10 p.m.—The three treaties have just been signed at the Hôtel de Ville of Zurich.

ZURICH, Nov. 10.—A message was received last night from Vienna stating that Austria would consent to the financial settlement proposed by France—namely, that Austria should receive 102,000,000 francs, instead of the 104,000,000 francs which she had previously demanded from France. The treaties will be signed to-day at three o'clock. M. Amand, M. Hoffman, and Signor Nigra will leave to-morrow, and convey the treaties to their different Governments. The Plenipotentiaries will take their departure on Saturday.

VENICE, Nov. 9.—In opposition to the assertion of several Sardinian papers that the number of emigrants from Venetia exceeded 40,000, an official communication reduces that number to little more than 2000.

TURIN, November 10.—The King Victor Emmanuel, in consequence of a very urgent representation received from the French Government, has refused to grant permission to the Prince de Carignan to accept the Regency of Central Italy, which has been offered to him.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—The *Moniteur* of to-day confirms the news of the signature of the three treaties, and adds that the Government of France and Austria have agreed to promote the meeting of a Congress which will receive communication of the Treaties of Zurich, and deliberate on the means best adapted to establish the pacification of Italy on solid and durable bases.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN ON JULY 18, 1860.—At a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, M. Faye kindly presented a sort of programme of the experiments and observations which appeared to him suitable to be recommended to the astronomers of observatories, and even to amateurs, for their guidance during this important eclipse. M. Mädlar, of Dorpat, one of the authors of the celebrated "Map of the Moon," foreseeing that many would direct their course to Spain, has rigorously calculated all the circumstances of this eclipse, with respect to that country, where it is said forty astronomers will be assembled, from all parts of Europe. He says that at the moment of obscurity four principal planets—Venus, Mercury, Jupiter, and Saturn—will form in the neighbourhood of the eclipsed sun a species of rhomboid, a combination so rare that many centuries will elapse before its recurrence. M. Faye suggests the following among the objects for consideration:—1. To determine the errors of lunar tables with extreme precision. 2. To control the results acquired by mathematical geography upon the figure of the globe and the distribution of land. 3. The parallaxes of the sun and moon, and other astronomical problems. 4. The physical constitution of the sun itself, and the space surrounding it. In Spain the black band of the eclipse will cover a width of country of 50 leagues; and stretch across a length of 133 leagues (including Bilbao, Santander, and Oviedo, Tortosa, Oropesa, and Valencia). The places named for principal stations in various parts of the globe are:—1. Oregon (between the Pacific and the Rocky Mountains). 2. Labrador. 3 and 4. Spain, on the shores of the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. 5. Iviza (Balearic Isles). 6. Algeria. 7. Dongolah, on the Nile. Every one of these stations is said to possess peculiar advantages. This eclipse begins at California and ends at the shores of the Red Sea (both on terra firma). M. Faye's communication appears in full in the *Comptes Rendus*.

THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY has just issued vol. iv., part 6, of its "Transactions," and another number of its "Proceedings," for 1889, both containing very interesting matter. The "Transactions" contain monographs of two species of owls, by Dr. Kaup, and Mr. Schöter, the secretary of the society; and a paper by the latter on a species of buteo from Mexico—all illustrated with beautifully-coloured engravings. These "Transactions" seem to be the only work produced in England at all comparable to the "Archives du Museum d'Histoire Naturelle" at Paris.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.—The winter session of this institution commenced with the general monthly meeting of the members on Monday last—W. Pole, Esq., the treasurer, in the chair. Professor Faraday has again kindly consented to deliver a course of six lectures adapted to a juvenile auditory, the subject being "Illustrations of the Various Forces of Inorganic Matter." In January, 1890, the Fullerian Professor of Physiology, Professor Owen, will commence a course of twelve lectures "On Fossil Birds and Reptiles;" Dr. Tyndall, the Professor of Natural Philosophy, will commence a course of twelve lectures on "Light." The other courses are not yet determined on.

THE DODO.—The new part of the "Transactions of the Zoological Society of London" contains three articles relative to the dodo—two by the late Mr. W. J. Broderip, and one by Mr. Hugh Strickland (the author of the celebrated work on this bird); with illustrations, the most interesting of which latter is a representation of this remarkable bird copied from a picture by Roland Savery (dated 1628). The picture is very graphic. The dodo stands on one foot, with its back to the spectator, and, turning round its head which is represented with the huge bill picking the other uplifted foot. The expression of the bird reminds one involuntarily of that of the figure of Punch on the wrapper of that facetious publication. The dodo frequently appeared in Dutch pictures of our first parents in Paradise. Mr. Broderip gives the following singular account of it, translated from a Dutch book published in 1662:—"In the island of Mauritius, in the East Indies, as also in sundry other places, likewise in the West Indies, men find birds as big as swans, which they call *dod-aerses* or *drontes*. They have large heads, upon the top of which is a little skin membrane in the shape of a little cap. They have no wings, but in the place of them there are three or four black feathers; and there, where the tail should be, there are instead four or five curling plumes of a greyish colour. In their stomachs they have commonly a stone as big as a fist; this stone is of a brown grey colour, and full of little holes and hollows; but as hard as the grey benter stone. The boat's crew of the *Jacob van Veen* called them *walgh-vogels* (surfeit-birds), because they could not cook them till they were done or make them tender, or because they were able to get so many turtles, which had a much more pleasant flavour, so that they took a disgust to these birds. Likewise it is said that three or four of these birds are enough to afford a whole ship's company one full meal. Indeed they salted down some of them and carried them with them on their voyage." Mr. Strickland's paper relates to some bones of birds allied to the dodo now in the Zoological Society's collection.

HINDOO ENGLISH.—The *Bombay Gazette* gives the following letter as a specimen of what a native can accomplish with a dictionary and a little knowledge of English:—"Honoured master, Yesterday evening came one great hurricane, valve of window aperture not fasten, first make great trepidation and palpitation, then precipitate into precinct. God grant master more long life and more great post.—I remain honoured master's most obedient servant, Purvoo of English Department." The information sought to be conveyed by this epistle was simply that the post-office window was blown out by the storm.

DUELLING EXTRAORDINARY.—A correspondent in Havannah writes, under date October 9:—"A Major of the rural militia, who is sixty-five years old, at Cuno, about four leagues from this city, having had a quarrel with a man, a duel ensued with swords, and the old man killed his adversary, who was many years his junior; the second of whom then took up the quarrel, and he, too, received his quietus at the point of the old Major's sword; then a cousin of the first killed stepped forth, and he, too, was killed by the nervous arm of the old man; lastly, a friend of all the others felt bound to avenge their deaths, but, upon receiving a rather severe wound, declared himself satisfied. The old Major, in full uniform, then came to Havannah and presented himself to the Captain-General, who ordered him to present himself to the commanding officer at the Cabanas. The commanding officer at that fortification received the old man with full military honours, did not deprive him of his sword, but merely pointed out a room for him to occupy, and placed a 'guard of honour' at the door. It is believed the old man's gallantry will cause his acquittal by the military court before whom he will be tried."

THE MEDITERRANEAN SHORE.—As the loftiest point is surmounted, a valley, with fields and homesteads, opens on the view, and ridges upon ridges of mountains—the farthest summits swathed in snow—cut clear and cold against the sky, or melt away into the misty distance. Here horses are changed and passports demanded at a tiny sheltered hamlet, with blacksmith's forge, gendarmerie, humble auberge, and murmuring mountain, so suggestive of Provencal summer heat, trickling into its ample stone basin under a clump of hardwood trees; flocks of goats browsing on the short grass of the heights, once more covered by the hoary olive. Yet a few acclivities and declivities, and evening closed in as the fine snowy steeds launched out cheerily at a good trot on a level road. Through Cannes, with its extraordinary patois, its villas, white-walled gardens, and neat English church; by rows of trees where myriads of glowworms spangled the banks beneath; then skirting the sea, breaking with a hollow echoing sound in masses of surf on the shore, and looking grey and ghastly in the dim twilight; past Antibes with its gleaming pharos on a jutting-out headland, and there greeted our weary eyes, though only to vanish again, the distant lights of Nice twinkling above an expanse of leaden-like water.—*Fraser's Magazine*.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The number of troops who can be furnished by the battalions at Chatham for service in India during the ensuing spring will be 3000 men of all ranks, or 1000 from each depot battalion.

Admiral W. Bowles, C.B., Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, has returned from leave of absence, and rehoisted his flag (blue at the main) on board her Majesty's ship *Victoria*.

Dr. Sutherland, Military Sanitary Commissioner, accompanied by Colonel Wulff, chief engineer, and Captain Clarke, R.E., has visited Colchester Camp for the purpose of inspecting the sanitary state of the barracks and hospital.

Captain Grant's patent ambulant military kitchen was on Thursday week put in requisition, and cooked the dinners of 440 men belonging to the 1st brigade quartered in the right wing of the Royal Artillery Barracks at Woolwich.

A splendid addition to the Navy will be made on Saturday (to-day), that date having been fixed for the launch of the *Victoria* at Portsmouth, a line-of-battle ship pierced for 121 guns. It is expected that her Majesty and the Royal family will be present at the ceremony.

An elegant memorial to Captain Dansey, late of her Majesty's 1st Bombay European Regiment of Fusiliers (designed and executed by Mr. Dodson, of Shrewsbury) has lately been erected over a vault in Knighton churchyard, Radnorshire.

During the last few days Sergeant Rowe, of the 41th Regiment, has been presented with a gratuity of £15, and Private Green, of the 88th Connaught Rangers, with a douceur of £5, for their meritorious conduct.

The entire establishment composing the Royal Gun Factories in Woolwich Arsenal is about to be remodeled, an immediate cessation of casting guns of every description having been decided on, in order to give place to the introduction of Sir William Armstrong's method on the most extended scale possible.

The organisation of the Coast Brigade of Artillery was on Saturday last completed, by the appointment of a number of retired officers of the Land Transport and Field Train Corps as captains, and seven of the superior non-commissioned officers of the Royal Artillery serving at Woolwich as lieutenants.

On Friday week the Royal Sussex Infantry Militia, stationed for the last five months in Glasgow, was reviewed on Glasgow-green by Major-General Lord Viscount Melville, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Scotland. The Duke of Richmond, the commander of the regiment, and his brother, Lord Arthur Lennox, the Lieutenant-Colonel, were both present. The regiment, which is 600 strong, went through the various evolutions and manoeuvres in a most creditable manner.

Mr. Sidney Herbert, as Secretary for War, has addressed a circular to magistrates, calling attention to the fact that deserters, who upon their commitment to civil custody have been examined and reported fit for service, have, upon joining their corps, and on re-examination frequently been found to be totally unfit for military duty. In order to prevent unnecessary expense to the public and inconvenience to the service, the Secretary for War requests that greater care may in future be observed in the medical examination by the medical and civil practitioners.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The enrolment of members in the London Rifle Brigade proceeds with the utmost vigour. The proceedings of Saturday last at the Mansion House will doubtless be succeeded by great results. The Lord Mayor, as the President of the Council, repeats that members are enrolled from all parts of the metropolis, whether resident within the City or not.

A vigorous movement is now being made in favour of the formation of a corps for the Inns of Court. A meeting of the committee was held on Saturday last, which was attended by influential members of all the Inns.

The Bristol Corps, now numbering nearly 650 men, was paraded for drill in College-green on Saturday afternoon.

An adjourned meeting of those favourable to the formation of a rifle corps in connection with the Glasgow press was held last Saturday evening in the lower hall of the Athenaeum, Glasgow. Seventy-two ordinary members have been already enrolled.

The formation of a second Citizen Company at Edinburgh is making favourable progress.

The Coventry, or Second, Division of the Warwickshire Volunteer Rifle Corps continues to progress very satisfactorily with their drill in the parade-ground at Allesley Park.

The commanding officer of the 1st Surrey Rifle Volunteers having authorised the formation of a company for Clapham and the neighbouring district, measures are in progress to carry out that object.

The Bath Rifle Corps is increasing in numbers, the two companies now mustering more than 150. Orderly-rooms have been engaged, in which instruction drill is given every evening; company drill is held twice a week, and a public parade took place on Thursday.

Several fresh volunteers have recently joined the Richmond Corps, which will soon have sufficient members to be enrolled as a company instead of a subdivision.

The formation of a fourth company at Norwich has been determined on. This will raise the strength of the Norwich Volunteers to 400.

The services of the Highgate Corps have been accepted by her Majesty, and it takes rank as the 14th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers. The company numbers between 70 and 80 effectives, and has been under constant drill since June.

The Gateshead Volunteer Rifle Corps, which has been formed little more than a week, has enrolled 53 members, with a prospect of a considerable addition in a few days.

On Thursday the C troop of the Hampshire Yeomanry met at Overton for drill and target-practice, under the command of Captain Portal.

The Windsor Corps was assembled on Tuesday evening in the Townhall, Windsor, to take the oath of allegiance. Fifty-two members were duly enrolled, and underwent their first drill. The corps again assembled at the Townhall on Thursday, when there was a full attendance of members, and will in future meet for drill three times a week under sergeants from the 2nd battalion of Grenadier Guards.

The Volunteer Rifle Corps established at Taunton has now been completely organised, and their services having been graciously accepted by her Majesty, the drill was commenced last week. The corps consists of 63 effective and 17 honorary members.

The Dundee Volunteer Rifles were inspected by Lord Panmure on Saturday. His Lordship thanked the corps for the spirit they had displayed, and complimented them on their appearance and efficiency. The corps now numbers between 800 and 400, and they are nearly all fully armed and equipped.

The Midlothian Coast Volunteer Artillery numbers 250 men, and volunteering continues to proceed with spirit.

On Tuesday an influential meeting, presided over by Mr. T. Miller, M.P., was held in the grand jury-room at the Guildhall, Westminster, to consider the formation of a rifle corps for "old" Westminster. Baron Bramwell, Lord Ranelagh, Mr. Pownall, and other gentlemen of influence were present.

Lord Leigh, on Monday night, met the Birmingham division of the Rifle Corps at Bingley Hall, to see what progress had been made in the drill. After passing through their evolutions, the corps was formed into square, and Lord Leigh congratulated them on the great proficiency they had attained.

At Liverpool, on Monday, a well-attended meeting was held for the purpose of inaugurating the formation of the Volunteer Artillery and Rifle Corps raised in that town. The rules, which had been proposed to, and approved by, the Lord Lieutenant, were adopted by the meeting, and various resolutions passed.

The first corps of the Manchester Volunteers, which now numbers about 150 strong, meets for drill three days a week—on Saturdays marching through the town to the drill-ground, preceded by an excellent volunteer band. An accession of nearly 100 members will be received on the forming of the company raised by Messrs. Westhead and Co., a merchant firm in that city, which consists chiefly of the persons whom they employ, and is now nearly equipped.

Fifty stand of long Enfield rifles have been received by the Hanley or 3rd company of Staffordshire Volunteer Rifles. This company was the first in the county to make up its full complement of 100, and it now has, in addition, a list of 20 supernumeraries. Of the 100 effectives 70 or 80 attend regularly, in the covered market, twice a week for drill, and are making steady progress.

MM. Tier and P. Gervais have announced the discovery of a fossil hedgehog in the soil of the Island of Ratoneau, near Marseilles. The specimen in question is larger by about one-third than any of the largest species now living in Africa and India.

Mr. Mitchell, the originator of the Zoological Society's Gardens in the Regent's Park, who was intrusted in Paris with the organisation of the grounds belonging to the Société d'Acclimatation, committed suicide, at his residence at Neuilly, on Thursday se'nnight. The motive for this melancholy act has not transpired.

A letter from Rome of November 2 states that the Tiber has overflowed its banks, and that the Ghetto and all the streets near the stream are flooded. The shops are shut up, and the inhabitants have taken refuge in the upper stories of their houses, where provisions are brought to them by boats. The Pantheon is completely surrounded by water.

A letter from Jerusalem says:—"In order to protect travellers from bandits, Surreya Pacha, Governor of Palestine, has ordered that thirty blockhouses, to be occupied by troops, shall be constructed at intervals on the roads from Jaffa to Jerusalem, from Jerusalem to Ebron, and from Ramleh to Gaza."

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The annual commemoration of the rebuilding of St. Andrew's Church, Sotherton, in Suffolk, took place on the 2nd instant.

Last Saturday St. Catherine's Church, Newton, Collyhurst-road, Manchester, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Manchester.

The Bishop of London has begun again to hold his weekly receptions at London House, on Tuesdays, between the hours of eleven and two.

The little Saxon church of Lavendon, Bucks, was reopened by the Bishop of Oxford on Friday week, after having undergone complete repair.

The new church recently erected in Upper Avenue-road, Regent's Park, in the parish of Hampstead, was consecrated on Monday, the 11th ult., by the Lord Bishop of London.

Elm Church, erected in memory of Charles John Brook, son of Mr. Charles Brook, of Healey House, Meltham Mills, Huddersfield, was consecrated on Thursday week by the Lord Bishop of Ripon.

The amount of subscriptions already received by the Dean and Chapter of Bristol Cathedral, in answer to their appeal for public assistance towards providing better accommodation for the public in the cathedral, amounts to £2036.

Dr. Hills, Bishop of British Columbia, will preach his farewell sermon in the parish church of St. James, Picoailly, on Wednesday next, the 16th inst. The Bishops of London and Oxford will administer the Holy Communion.

On Friday the Bishop of London consecrated a building situated in Princes-square, St. George's-in-the-East, which has for some years past been used as a place of religious worship, but which has recently been made over to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners as the district church of St. Matthew.

A temporary church, of wood, cased with corrugated iron, has been opened at Cheltenham, by the Bishop of the diocese. Mr. G. G. Scott's report upon the old church will, if acted upon, involve an outlay of at least £1000 in repairs, necessary, in a mere sanitary point of view, on account of intramural internments.

On Thursday week the parish church of the small village of Upton Scudamore was reopened by the Bishop of Salisbury, having been restored, under the direction of Mr. G. E. Street, architect, of London, by a subscription among the parishioners, aided by the landowners and others.

The restoration of the Bishop's palace at Norwich is now completed. Everything has been done on a modest and quiet scale; but the palace now presents a respectable appearance. Up to the accession of the present Bishop it had been greatly let down. The cost of the new works is charged to the revenues of the see, but will be spread over several years.

The Bishop of Ely will hold an ordination on Sunday next, and the Bishop of Bangor on Sunday, the 27th. The Christmas ordinations will be held on Sunday, December 18, by the Archbishop of York, the Bishops of London, Winchester, Rochester, Peterborough, Chichester, Lichfield, Oxford, Hereford, Lincoln, Bath and Wells, Carlisle, Gloucester and Bristol, and Norwich. The latter right rev. prelate announces that he will hold an ordination for the future in each Ember week.]

TESTIMONIALS.—On Thursday week the inhabitants of Merthyr, embracing all parties and sects, presented to their late Rector, the present Bishop of Bangor, a testimonial of their esteem and affection. A description of the plate was given in our last week's Number.—A timepiece and a purse of one hundred guineas have been presented to the Rev. Robert Wholer Bush, M.A., Head Master of the Islington Proprietary School, and Evening Lecturer of St. Within's, London Stone, by the parents of his pupils and their friends, as a testimonial of their esteem and regard, and of the able and efficient manner in which he has discharged his important duties.—The Rev. Dudley Hart, Curate of St. Mark's, Old-street-road, has had presented to him by the congregation (as a mark of esteem) a silver teapot, accompanied by a purse of money and a beautifully-bound Bible. The Sunday-school teachers and scholars have also presented him with a silver pocket communion service and the works of Bishop Taylor and Dr. South. The above presentations were made on the occasion of Mr. Hart leaving the Curacy of St. Mark's for the living of Langho, in Lancashire.

NEW ZEALAND.—A correspondent of the *Australian Mail*, writing from Auckland, mentions that Dr. Selwyn, Bishop of New Zealand, has taken his departure in his little yacht, the *Southern Cross*, on a tour through a number of the Melanesian Islands. "It is, I believe, his Lordship's intention to pay a first visit to some new groups, for the purpose of conveying to the natives 'the glad tidings of the Gospel,' and to endeavour to induce some of them to accept the advantages of an education in the College of St. John, so as to fit them to become in their turn instructors of their fellow-men. He is expected also to call at Norfolk Island. To record that the indefatigable exertions of the Bishop, and those of his excellent and gifted coadjutor and Chaplain, the Rev. J. C. Patteson, in this extensive field of labour, are exceedingly encouraging, is a pleasing duty; for not only can these gentlemen now land on the shores of islands the natives of which until recently were hostile, but such advances have they made in the good opinion of the natives, and in their languages, that they are now able to penetrate into their inland villages and hold intercourse with them."

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE AFRICAN MISSION.—Since the great meeting at the Senate House of the University of Cambridge for promoting the mission to Central Africa, the members of the Oxford, Cambridge, and London committees have held a conference; and it appears that the enterprise is to be prosecuted, if possible, on a more extended scale than was at first proposed. It is now contemplated to send out six clergymen, with a Bishop at their head, to be consecrated either in this country or by the three Bishops of Southern Africa; and also to despatch at the same time a medical practitioner and a number of artificers and labourers, with a view especially to the cultivation of cotton. The cost of establishing such a mission is estimated at £20,000; and it is also calculated that subscriptions to the amount of £9000 per annum will be required for five years, after which time it is calculated that the work will become self-supporting. Communications are to be opened at once with the clergy and friends of the mission generally, and also with the great centres of manufactures and commerce, for the purpose of raising the required funds. The Bishop of Oxford has requested the Venerable Archdeacon Mackenzie (of Pretoria Maritzburg, in the colony of Natal) to head the mission; and the rev. gentleman will probably do so, as he has for some time been carrying on the missionary work in Natal without fee or reward. The funds raised at the meeting which took place on Wednesday week amounted only to a principal of £1610 and £176 in annual subscriptions; but promises of considerable additional support have since been received, and hence the extension of operations now contemplated.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and three codicils of General Sir Robert Henry Cunliffe, Kt. and Bart., C.B., of Acton Park, Denbighshire, were proved in London in the principal registry of the Court of Probate, on the 4th of November, by Charles Townshend and John Pantion Gubbins, Esqrs., two of the executors, appointed for Great Britain and Ireland; the other executor, Brooke Cunliffe, Esq., the brother, having a power reserved to him to prove hereafter. Colonel James Duckett Parsons, of the E.I.C. Bengal Service, is the executor appointed for the property and effects in India. The personality in India was sworn under £60,000. He has devised his estate at Acton Park, and all property and estates purchased by him, as well as the estates he inherited from his father, to his grandson, Robert Alfred Cunliffe, who succeeds to the baronetcy, and is the eldest son of his deceased eldest son; and, after making provision for his numerous family and the children of his deceased eldest son, he bequeaths the residue of his estates, both real and personal, to this said grandson, Sir Robert Alfred Cunliffe, Bart. He leaves to his brother and to his servant, Mrs. Webb, a legacy of £100 each, for the great care and attention they showed him during his protracted illness. The will and first codicil were made in 1857; the second codicil in 1858, and the last codicil on the 18th of August, 1859.

The will of William Caldwell Roscoe, Esq., formerly of Dolgry, near Machynlleth, Montgomeryshire, but late of Tyddyn Helen, Carmarvonshire, was administered to by his relict, who is the sole legatee, the executors, F. J. Roscoe and R. H. Hutton, Esqrs., having resigned.

The will and codicil of William St. Quintin, Esq., late of Scampton Hall, Yorkshire, has just been administered to in the London Court of Probate, the personality sworn under £25,000. The executors are Thomas W. Gage, Edward Collingwood, and Robert Wheatley Lumley, Esqrs. To the first-named executor he has left £500, and to the other two £300 each. Leaves his wife £1500 a year and a residence in London; several small annuities and legacies to his family and acquaintance. Devises his estates, subject to lordship at Scampton, and his mansion and all other his estates, subject to certain annuities chargeable thereon, in trust for his brother, Matthew Chitty Dounes St. Quintin, and his issue; in default to his next brother, the Rev. George Darby St. Quintin, M.A. Bequeaths all his books and china at Scampton Hall, and all deer in the park, and all plate, and the silver cup given to him by his late uncle-in-law, General Calcraft, and all pictures, to be held as heirlooms always with the said mansion.

The Schiller Centenary Festival has been celebrated throughout Germany on a grand scale; and in other countries, especially in England and in France, honour has been paid to the great German poet. We hope to be able to give next week a few details, and some illustrations, of the festivals held at different places.

LITERATURE.

THE WEST INDIES AND THE SPANISH MAIN. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE. Chapman and Hall.

ANY book from Mr. Anthony Trollope is welcome at any time. In his present adventure, forsaking for a while only, we hope, the field of fiction over which his readers have of late so often pleasantly wandered in his most agreeable company, he treats us to a volume of Transatlantic travels which is as amusing as any of his novels. But it is something more. Although his politico-economic views of the West Indies are brought forward through the pleasing medium of his lively style and cheerful humour they are not the less sensible and solid, and, as we believe, sound. It need hardly be said that the work before us displays the usual qualities of quick perception and keen powers of observation, or that it contains a series of capital sun-pictures, in more senses of the word than one. If, as is hinted, Mr. Trollope was engaged in some mission of inquiry in his visit to the Antilles, judging from what is to be found in this book, his stricter and more legitimate report of what he saw and learned will be very valuable. As regards the greater part of the West Indies, we are from personal experience enabled to bear testimony to the fidelity of his description. He has caught with wonderful accuracy the outlines of social life and customs, and it is no exaggeration to say that he has daguerreotyped scenery, and the aspect of the towns and country of each island that he visited. He has dwelt most at large on the condition of Jamaica for very obvious reasons; and we will venture to say that he has penetrated the mystery which has hitherto surrounded the singular fortunes of that colony. His predictions with regard to the future of the island seem to us founded on unimpeachable data; his estimate of negro character generally, and here in particular, seems to us most precise; while his ideas of the white inhabitants and their idiosyncrasy are equally true and suggestive. His views on the unsettled question of immigrant labour, and especially in reference to Jamaica, Guiana, and Trinidad, are every way worthy of consideration; and, reasoning from his opinions on that question as a starting-point, it may be gathered that most of these ancient and once-affluent dependencies of the Crown are already in a condition of returning prosperity; and that Guiana and Trinidad in particular, and other of the colonies in a lesser degree, are capable of large development. Some twelve years ago the whole produce of sugar in the West Indies, including Guiana and excluding the Spanish islands, was 275,000 hogsheads. Now the amount, omitting the smaller islands, exceeds 310,000 hogsheads. Although it is put in a tone of banter, yet there is enough shown to justify Mr. Trollope in the expression that there looms in the future the hope of a million of hogsheads. With reference to Cuba and the parts of the continent of South America which are included in the book, we can only say that Mr. Trollope's statements and reasonings and descriptions are quite as apt, consequential, and graphic as those to which we have alluded. It is but scant justice to the author to say that his work is interesting and taking. It has all the value of a regular "Blue Book," under the guise of the well-told tale of an able, careful, quick-seeing, and regardful traveller.

LITERARY REMINISCENCES AND MEMOIRS OF THOMAS CAMPBELL. By CYRUS REDDING. Charles J. Skeet.

The subject-matter, or something very near akin to it, of these volumes has, we think, appeared in a serial form in one of the magazines. Mr. Redding states that no more is intended by the present publication than to aid in recording some remembrances of one "of our best poets" during an interval of time when he was in the height of his reputation, and when no one except the writer possessed the means of observing his progress for many years of uninterrupted and exclusive literary confidence. It was at the request of several persons numbered among the friends of Campbell, and not of his own accord alone, that the writer collected some of his notes published before relative to the poet, and made the additions to be found in these pages. The work, then, is intended to be contributive to the labour of the future biographer, communicating incidents and characteristics available from no other source. The author, therefore, hopes that criticism will be tempered by the consideration that his aim has not been to do that which is reserved for some future pen, but to supply what no one else could give in relation to the biography of Campbell. In noticing an account of the "Life of Lady Morgan," which recently came before the public in a similar shape and with a similar excuse of its imperfect character, we expressed an opinion with regard to the want of tact, to say the least of it, in giving to the public a mass of crude and undigested materials as a prologue to a regular biography of a notable person. If a person's life is worth writing, it is only justice to the subject that it should be written well, completely, and once for all. Excuse on the part of half-biographers is simple accusation against themselves, and all the depreciation in the world against adverse criticism avails nothing to keep off the general condemnation of an avowedly ill-constructed and imperfect book. All things considered, however, and looking to the position which Campbell holds in our literature, we do not see that the present biography is not sufficient to satisfy the wants of the reading world. It is certain that much of the book is inartistic, and there is a strong infusion of slipshod into its pages; but, on the whole, it affords an adequate account of the life, both personal and literary, of the poet, and, if it is certainly not the best specimen of high biographical art, it is good enough to suggest the notion that there is not much, if any, need for the labours of a "future pen" on the subject.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1860. Published at the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 193, Strand.

The *Illustrated London Almanack* for the coming year has been just published, and in all its characteristic features, and in its general getting up, is equal to its predecessors. The extraordinary popularity to which this Almanack has attained renders it almost superfluous to direct attention to its peculiar and distinguishing qualities. The present issue is crowded with well-selected woodcuts, the subjects being at once appropriate to the events of the time, and contributive to the dissemination of specimens of the fine arts; and the Calendar is ornamented with original and designative headings. Besides, the illustrative department is enriched with a series of beautiful pictures of groups of insects and butterflies, printed in colours, from drawings by T. D. Scott, and accompanied with descriptive letterpress by J. S. Martin. There is also a series of astronomical diagrams of remarkable phenomena, printed in colours likewise, which are singularly delicate in tone. The cover is strikingly brilliant, and the design eminently suggestive of the contents of the book itself. Of the mass of information which is contained in the letterpress generally it is hardly necessary to speak, beyond stating that it is unusually varied as well as full and accurate. Altogether the publishers can with confidence offer the present issue of the Almanack to the public as worthy to take the place which its precursors have occupied in the favour of the public.

THE MAGAZINES FOR NOVEMBER.

(Continued from last week.)

Fraser's Magazine.—The current number of *Fraser* is, we suppose we must not say unusually, but very good. Besides the continuation of the two tales, "Holmby House" and "Sword and Gown," there are eight articles of more or less interest. Although Mr. Stapleton's "Life of Canning" has been the text to innumerable articles, its reproduction here is cunningly encircled by a political history of fifty years, from Pitt down to his last immediate pupil. The contrast of the characters of Pitt and Fox, often as they have

been dealt with, are still matters of comment to the student of a very remarkable period in the politics of this country, and in the article before us we think that portraits of the two statesmen in question are drawn with a discriminating hand. Canning is, as usual, painted *en beau*; and the dissertation on his career in the present instance presents a curious foil to a most deprecatory article on that statesman which has just appeared in the leading journal. Indian finance is discussed in an article in *Fraser* showing thought on the subject, and it contains a prophecy that the projected income tax will prove a failure. The series of necrological papers which appear in this serial from time to time under the title of "In Memoriam" are in duplicate this month, the subjects being Sir James Stephen and Brunel. The feeling towards Stephen is decidedly favourable, and he is likened in some respects to Mr. Gladstone. It is asserted that it was owing partly to a suggestion of Stephen's, and partly to his joining the staff of the contributors of the *Edinburgh Review*, that the bitter and censorious tone of that journal was altered. A paper which will possess an interest for a larger circle of readers than might be apparent from its title, is that of "Mansel (the Bampton Lecturer) and Maurice as Religious and Philosophical Guides." There is a well-written and well-conceived paper on the thesis "Has Political Freedom Receded?" But the article is a continuation of the withering attack on Sir Archibald Alison's "History of Europe." If the writer did not give volume and page with a view to reference for every mistake that he shows up, one would be inclined to think the whole paper an elaborate quiz. We can only give a taste of the



DR. LOUIS SPOHR.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

quality of the blunders indicated by saying that the reviewer, we can hardly say, apologises for having in a former article charged Alison with ignoring in a chapter consecrated to the intellect of Germany the names of Wilhelm and Alexander von Humboldt, inasmuch as he has discovered that they enjoy two paragraphs in the account of "French" Literature. Only one more, and that is that Alison speaks of the "rapidity and coup-d'œil" with which Marshal Bugeaud was accustomed to deliver his orders.

The Universal Review.—The articles in this month's number are few, but most of them are well selected and well done. That "On the Defences of England" is not perhaps very brilliant, but it takes a common-sense view of the question, is somewhat suggestive, and is, on the whole, rather comforting to England from the French invasion point of view. Forsaking this time that of Russia, an incursion is made into Danish literature, and a review is given of a translation of Dante by Molbech, for whose antecedents and belongings we must refer the curious to the article. More than once before, we think, the *Review* has treated the subject of pulpit oratory and teaching, and now we have a well-considered and pointed dissertation "Touching Sermons, and the Makers of Them." There can be little doubt that it is written by an informed and critical, but somewhat tantalised, hearer of preachers, and not by one of the craft. There is some point, a little humour, a trifle grim perhaps, and a good deal of sound advice to those who are privileged to occupy that which ought to be the most influencing of all rostrums. The one fiction with which this periodical has hitherto been tainted goes on glibly enough, and the "Public Well-being" is treated in a physical, and not a political, sense. Sir Emerson Tennent's "Ceylon" is copiously reviewed; and the Sporting Papers are made the "fond" of a healthy and sensible paper on "Manly Sports."

Bentley's Miscellany adheres to its traditions and its purpose, which has all along been light and pleasant reading if possible. Sometimes "heavy lightness" has paradoxically pervaded this cynosure of brief fiction, but the number before us is not open to that reproach. It is equal to the intention of the magazine, which is not a little to be able to say. A new tale by Harrison Ainsworth is commenced. Can any one judge of a story when he has read only three chapters of it? So we pass on to *French Almanacks* for 1860, which introduces us to a class of literature—for these almanacks are part of a literature—of which we have only one representative in *Punch's Almanack*; and, judging from the specimens before us, it is not desirable that the sort of thing should be imitatively extended among us. If M. Jules Lecomte, in his account of what he supposed he saw in England, is proved to be a "fish" most ludicrously "out of water," *en revanche* we have a comparison of "French and English Female Dress," which is as crushing in the latter as it is flattering in the former case. The "Notes on the Ionian Islands" are occupied by Corfu; and the chartered occupant of a certain number of pages in *Bentley*, Monkshood, discourses of old actors, and urges a plea for the Dramatic College. Mr. Wrexall's "Return Ticket to Paris" may have belonged to anybody who went and came back from the French metropolis for any-

thing special or remarkable that is to be found in the paper; and we have yet another glacier-traveller's experience in the "Passage of the Col d'Erin," by Captain Clayton. Besides all that has been particularly noticed there are the continuations of two tales and three sets of verses. Variety and quantity enough for one number in all conscience.

Colburn's New Monthly Magazine.—Something of the influence of the actual and threatened attempts to give a higher tone to monthly periodicals may be traced in those of old standing. The *New Monthly*, among others, has of late bent towards some infusion of solidity into its matter, and the first article this month is one which gives character to the magazine as a whole. The "Recent Progress of Geographical Discovery" takes a wide range. It includes the Holy Land, the Mountains of Kurdistan, the true Ararat, the Russians in Central Asia and on the Amoor, the Navigation of the Yang-tse-Kiang, and the exploration of the Peiho; it then leaps to discoveries in Central Australia; progress of the French in Polynesia; the Gorilla or tailed men of Central Africa; navigation of the Niger; discovery of the lakes Tangariyika, Nyanga, and Shirwa; the Mountains of the Moon; the great Interior Watering Plateau of Africa; and the projected interoceanic canal at Suez. Then we have a touch at the Rocky Mountains; and last, not least, there is a glance at Arctic research. In short, a girdle is put about the earth in six-and-twenty pages. Again we have a solid, quarterly-looking review of Ranke's History of England; an appreciative article upon Henri Heine; and another on Victor Hugo's "La Légende des Siècles"; with Sir Nathaniel's dissertation on a classic subject such as Dion,—all which show that the magazine is on its mettle, and means to show fight against its younger competitors. Of course there is the usual, if not more than the usual, quantity of fiction, stories, long and short, concluded and continued. Altogether, there are unmistakable signs of vigour and reaction in this one of the oldest of the serials, which no one will regret to observe.

The Constitutional Press.—Three tales and the "Mis-directed Letters" are continued this month. The "Shams of the Day" is, on the face of it, rather a wide subject, but the dissertation here is confined principally to "Popular Science" and "Popular Preaching." The "Irish Revivals" is treated severely perhaps, but not in uncharitable spirit by any means; with some point certain features of the movement are brought forward to show that to a great extent it is a delirium; and it is urged that "the Church will be the proper hospital for the sick and wounded from this painful strife." The other principal articles are "The Chinese Question" and "Political Perils," which are treated with the vigour just pleasantly infused with bitter, which is characteristic of this serial.

The Eclectic has two articles in succession on "Baden Powell's Order of Nature" and "The Balance of Nature," the sequence of which, we suppose, is not accidental. Mrs. Howitt continues her "Sun Pictures;" and this magazine performs what for some time past has been a general critical duty, in reviewing what may now be called Alpine literature, under the head of "Avalanches." The Italian question is doubly treated in a review of "Trollope's Tuscany," and in an article on "Garibaldi and the Italian Crisis." The continuation of the articles on the "Highland Route" is now rather out of date. In the present month, and with the prevalent gales, does any one of the general public feel any particular interest in ascertaining the way to the "Isle of Skye"? The great and important subject of national temperance is fairly and ably dealt with in a treatise under the title of "The Beer Bill." We have, we believe, mentioned it before, but we cannot help repeating, that the "Brief Notices of Recent Publications" is a feature of this magazine which is worthy of imitation in other periodicals.

Titan commences with an article on "Sermon Literature," founded on the published discourses of the Rev. Frederick Robertson, of Brighton, which have obtained a notoriety, or rather reputation, considerably beyond what is called the religious world. Fiction and verse are more prominent than usual. The articles on "Parisian Localities" are continued, and will ere long be, probably, of antiquarian value, considering the new city which is rising on the old ground under the auspices of the Emperor of the French. The section on "New Books" is full and various; and, altogether, the number may be characterised by the same terms.

The Art-Journal.—The engravings in the *Art-Journal* from the pictures in the Royal collection are this month eminently national. The first is an engraving by Garner from a picture by Sir Thomas Lawrence of the Princess Charlotte, taken about 1801 or 1802, when her Royal Highness was a child of five or six years old. The picture is graceful and characteristic. The original is at Windsor. The landscape is "Greenwich Hospital," by G. Chambers, engraved by J. S. Allen. The picture was painted in 1836, and the localities around the point of view have disappeared, with all their rough picturesqueness, to make way for the modern trimness of the Trafalgar Hotel. The view is peculiar, and any display of the fine building is subdued for the purposes of a graceful landscape, which is certainly attained, though a side look at a small portion of one of the wings does not give any very accurate notion of Greenwich Hospital proper. In lieu of an engraving from a sculptured work this month there is inserted one from a pleasing picture, "The Moors," by Park, and engraved by Sherratt.

The National Magazine.—It is understood that the proprietorship and management of this magazine have been changed, and that the responsibilities of both have been combined in a gentleman well known in literary circles as an acute observer, an accurate and perceptive critic, and a writer possessing singular aptitude for telling what he has seen in the clearest and most faithful manner. These are just the qualities for the conductor of a periodical; and, if we had not been informed of the fact, we think we should have seen in the tone of the late numbers of the *National Magazine* itself strong traces of a new and vigorous hand. Impulse has been given to the literary department; and, while illustration is still a characteristic, the letterpress is more predominant than hitherto. As there is pith and substance in the articles, we are not disposed to complain of this partial change, and it is simple justice to say that quantity, quality, and variety are judiciously and satisfactorily combined in the current number.

All the Year Round. Conducted by Charles Dickens.—The first volume of *All the Year Round*, containing the numbers from one to twenty-six, published between April the 30th to October the 22nd, has been just published. It is reported that this serial, under its present title, has obtained a far greater circulation than its predecessor *Household Words*, considerable as that was. As there is nothing in the general run of articles in *All the Year Round* which makes them specially distinguishable from those in *Household Words*, this access of popularity is attributed to the very obvious circumstance of the issue of Mr. Dickens' "Tale of Two Cities" in the former. Any story from his pen would have this effect, but in the present case there is an innate quality in the "Tale of Two Cities" which probably carries most of its readers along with it. In the form in which it has been produced, whether artfully or not we cannot say, it has the effect of keeping up the desire to ascertain what it is all about through every successive number. It has that merit, to say the least of it.

The Welcome Guest. Part I. Houlston and Wright.—The first monthly part of the *Welcome Guest*, under its new management, and in its decidedly improved form, has been issued. It is due to its conductors to say that so complete and successful a resuscitation of a moribund publication has seldom, if ever, occurred. It is probably the best way of expressing our appreciation of the improvement in this pleasant little periodical to state that its present condition more than justifies the increase in its price, and that even now it is, all things considered, the cheapest of its class.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, CORNHILL.

THIS church, which forms so striking a feature in the thoroughfare of the City, has lately undergone considerable restoration and improvement. A handsome Gothic porch has been added to it, from the design of Mr. G. G. Scott, and the whole of the interior has been renovated under the superintendence of the same architect. The present structure was erected by Sir Christopher Wren shortly after the Great Fire of London, which destroyed it, with the exception of the tower, but as this was much weakened it was taken down and rebuilt by Sir Christopher. The present alterations and additions are in entire accordance with the original design, which is Italian—a rather curious fact, that Wren should have built the tower in the Gothic style and the body in Italian—comprise a complete restoration of the pillars and gilding of the capitals: a band or label of gold on a flat over the arches, on which are painted texts from Scripture; and above this label is a well-executed floral ornament rendered flat upon the wall. The ceiling, which is wagon-headed, is divided by broad-moulded bands, with the guilloche upon them picked out in gold and colour. These bands are now made to spring from corbels by the addition of very beautifully-executed figures of angels planted between the spandrels of the arches. These are also heightened with gold upon the labels which they bear and their crowns. They are by Mr. Philip, of Vauxhall-road. The general ground of the ceiling is a cool grey. That portion over the altar is richer in colour, gold, and ornament, producing a very harmonious effect. The old circular windows in the north aisle, four in number, have been quite altered. They have been elongated, and divided into two lights each by a mullion in the centre. All the windows are filled with stained glass, containing subjects from the life of our Saviour. The middle portion of the window contains one subject, and the lower two smaller. The figures and drapery are well drawn—Germanic in style, the costume allowing of a great display of brilliant colours. The ornament around the subjects is



ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, CORNHILL—LOOKING WEST.

received the sanction of the governors in January last, and in May the foundation-stone was laid by the Lord Bishop of Ripon. Since this time the building has rapidly progressed, and was on Tuesday, the 25th of October, opened by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, Visitor, in the presence of the Warden of All Souls' College, Oxford, Relator, the Master and Wardens of the Skinners' Company, governors, and many of the neighbouring gentry and other distinguished visitors. The chapel is of the Late Geometrical period of Gothic architecture, faced externally with local sandstone, the dressings being fairly worked, and the remainder, of course, axed work. The roof, internally, is boarded and decorated with ribs and bosses, and is divided into six bays by arched ribs springing from polished Devonshire marble shafts with carved and foliated caps and bases. The paving is laid with Minton's tiles in pattern; the west end is lighted with a pair of two-light windows, and the east end by a handsome window of five lights. The clear internal dimensions are seventy-five feet in length and twenty-five feet in breadth, beside an organ-chamber and vestry on the north side. The seats are arranged parallel to the sides, in three tiers, and will accommodate two hundred scholars. The architects are Messrs. Wadmore and Baker, of Great St. Helen's, London, and the builder Mr. G. Punnett, of Tunbridge. The cost of the chapel when completed will be under £2000.

LOUIS SPOHR.

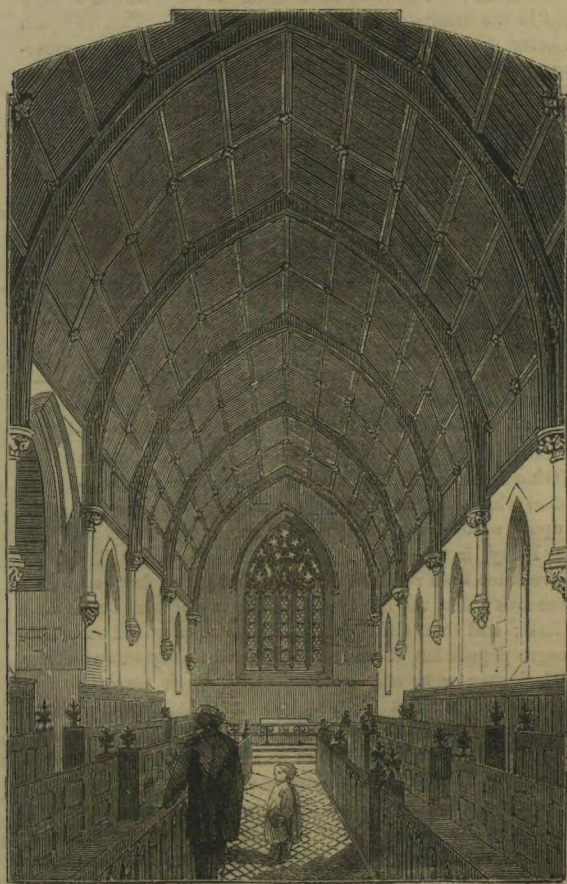
THIS illustrious musician died at Cassel on the 22nd of October, after an illness of a few days, in his seventy-sixth year. He was born on the 5th of April, 1784, at Seesen, in the Duchy of Brunswick, where his father was an eminent surgeon. His genius was not precocious, like that of many great artists, but it showed itself early enough to convince his father that he was destined to be a musician, and he received a professional education accordingly. He first distinguished himself as a violinist, in which capacity he entered the service of the Duke of Brunswick. In 1805 he became Kapell-

well executed, and is exceedingly pure, and in parts almost gemlike. The altar is of marble, and is a handsome design. It is divided into three parts for the credence-tables. This is a very beautiful addition to the church. The whole of the seats are of oak, with foliated-headed ends. The pulpit and reading-desk are also of oak, by Mr. Rogers, of Soho-square, who has executed the whole of that portion of the works. The gas standards are light and tasteful in design. They are from the manufactory of Messrs. Potter. The restorations have been carried out with good effect, and reflect great credit on the parishioners of St. Michael's for their spirited conduct in improving their church.

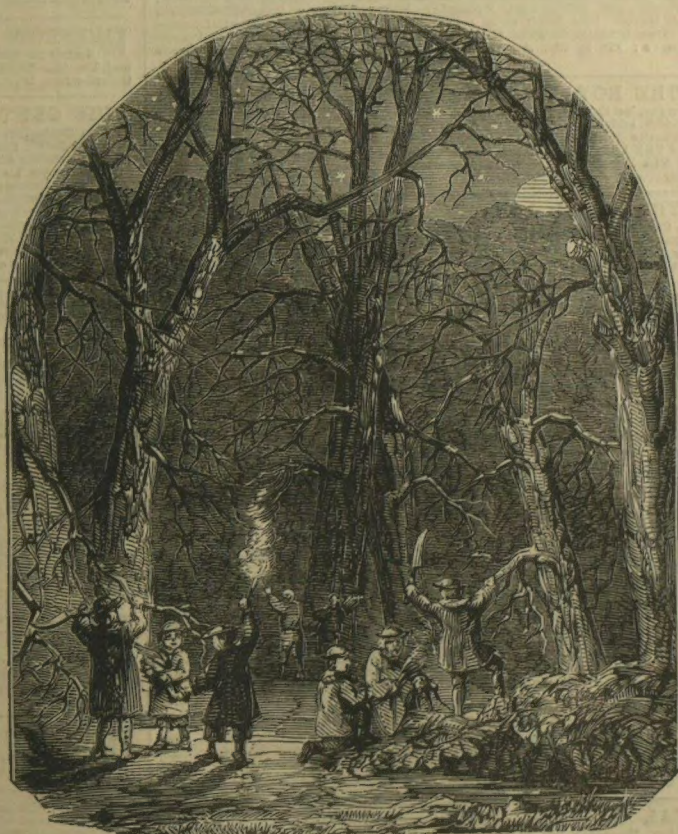
TUNBRIDGE SCHOOL CHAPEL.

THE important and rapidly-increasing Grammar School at Tunbridge, in Kent, "founded in the reign of Edward VI.," owes its existence to the munificence of Sir Andrew Judd, citizen and skinner, who filled with distinction the office of Lord Mayor of London in times of no ordinary difficulty and trial. By his will, dated 1558, Sir Andrew, having erected the Free Grammar School at Tunbridge, bequeathed "to the Master and Wardens of the Fraternity of Corpus Christi of the craft or mystery of Skinners in the city of London all that hiscroft of pastures, with appurtenances, called the Sand Hills, situate and being on the backside of Holborn, in the parish of St. Pancras, Middlesex;" together with various messuages, directing that the rents, revenues, and profits should be employed and bestowed in the maintenance of the said school. Originally the number of boarders allowed to the master was limited to twelve, and to the usher six, the stipend or salary being £20 and £8 respectively. At present the master is allowed to take sixty scholars, and the usher forty, while the emoluments are proportionately increased. The total number of scholars is one hundred and seventy-five. There are three exhibitions annually, of £100 per annum each, tenable at either University for four years. At the expiration of the leases on the Sand Hills property the school will not only be freed from all debts and incumbrances, but will become one of the richest foundations in the kingdom.

The chapel (of which our Illustration gives an interior perspective view) has been erected mainly through the instrumentality of the present Head Master, the Rev. J. J. Welldon, D.C.L., the funds having been contributed by the scholars and friends of the school. The building



TUNBRIDGE SCHOOL CHAPEL.



CUTTING WOOD IN EPPING FOREST, ACCORDING TO ANCIENT CUSTOM, AT MIDNIGHT, NOV. 9.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 472.

A Mr. John Brown, or "old John Brown," as he is familiarly called, was the moving spirit of the hopeless and wicked enterprise, and will doubtless pay with his life upon the scaffold the penalty of his failure. With him were associated his two sons, imbued with their father's ultra-abolitionist principles,

and inspired by the example of his fanaticism. Brown appears to have suffered from the maltreatment of the Border ruffians of Missouri and other scoundrels, who tried by force of arms, by pillage and by murder, and by every form of wrong and oppression, to impose the "peculiar constitution" of slavery upon the free territory and population of Kansas; and to have encouraged for four or five years, if not for a longer period, the project of putting an end to slavery throughout the Union by means of a slave insurrection. It is probable enough that if the scheme had succeeded Brown would have taken his place among the notables that fill the great Pantheon of History. But he has not succeeded, and must rank among the criminals, and not among the demi-gods. His project was an utter mistake from beginning to end. Planned without sagacity or method, and carried on without adequate means, it was a mere ebullition of insane enthusiasm, that created an infinitely greater amount of terror than was due to its merits. A slave insurrection, if improbable at any particular time, is at no time impossible, in the United States. It is a danger always existent in the body politic. Slavery is the weak point and the sore place in the system of the Republic, which divides and exasperates its statesmen one against the other; which embitters the North against the South and the South against the North; which renders its boasted theoretical liberty a practical falsehood; and which forces the white population in the richest and most fertile States of the Union to live in a state of quasi-beleaguement, and to sleep with revolvers under their pillows lest the negro population should suddenly remember its numerical superiority and find a Toussaint L'Ouverture, or other black hero, to do battle for the wrongs of his race, and lead them to independence. It is well perhaps, for the rest of the world that this should be so. The United States are so young, so rich, so strong, so ambitious—and, let us add without meaning offence—so insolent and overbearing in their relations to the rest of the world, and to the "old country" more particularly, that, were it not for the existence of slavery to humble and divide them, their pride and presumption might bring them into collisions which for their own sakes, as well as for the repose of their friends, kindred, and customers, are better avoided. But the giant has his raw place. Hercules, though mighty, is liable to fever and to wounds. Achilles has his vulnerable heel. The most prosperous and fair-seeming of men has a skeleton in his house, and Pharaoh is reminded from time to time, that he is not superhuman, but exposed to as many mortal perils as his smaller and humbler brethren. It is part of the order of nature that neither individuals nor empires can have all they wish for. Prosperity has its trials as sore as those of adversity. Providence decrees that every light shall have its dark, every up its down, and every possible condition of power and happiness its inherent drawbacks and discounts. Thus it is with the United States. While there is perfect liberty, a wide continent, an increasing population, limitless resources, a name and a fame that already fill the world with wonder and envy, and the heirship to the most splendid dominion that ever fell to the lot of men, there is a want of security. The cup of American prosperity is full to the brim, but there is a drop of gall in it, a black and a bitter drop—and its name is Slavery.

Sensible politicians, both of the South and of the North—including, perhaps, some few of the leading spirits who devote themselves to public life as a business or profession, and expect to live and rise by it—are fully aware of the gravity of this peril, and feel themselves bound in consequence of it to keep the peace towards the Powers of Europe. And so far it is as well for them as for us. They will not quarrel with Great Britain too vehemently, and beyond the power of diplomacy to heal the breach, upon questions of the right of search; of fisheries in the Bay of Fundy; of supposed outrages to their flag; or of the right to the possession of San Juan, or any other island in the Pacific, as long as they feel that such quarrels might end in a real war, of which one of the consequences might be a general insurrection of the southern negroes against their white masters. Even the foolish affair of "Old John Brown" and his sons at Harper's Ferry may, in this respect, have its uses; for, though the attempt may have been both ill-judged and premature, the consternation that it excited during the brief hours of its existence shows the magnitude of the risk that the slaveowners daily and hourly run, and against which they continually endeavour to guard themselves by political manoeuvre and physical repression. The United States may go to war with Mexico while slavery exists; but they dare not go to war with Great Britain or any other European Power likely to be their match, as long as that vital question remains unsettled.

The attempt of Mr. John Brown will, unhappily, retard that settlement. He has stirred up angry feelings and bitter passions, and done much to rivet still closer the chains of the slaves whom he was anxious to set free. Unluckily, all good causes are doomed to suffer from the zeal of fools and the rashness of lunatics; and the cause of Abolition in America, which has already suffered greatly in this respect, will doubtless suffer more ere the day of deliverance come. But it will come, nevertheless. Not in our day perhaps, but at some period not so very remote as to discourage the efforts of those who strive to expedite it by peaceable and moral means, and who, above all things, seek to prove that slavery is of necessity a bad speculation, and one that will not pay. Such men as Captain John Brown postpone the solution *sine die*. Fortunately, their power of mischief does not extend so far as to prevent it altogether.

It is stated that the treaty between China and the United States will not come into operation until matters are settled between England and France. It is stated that the question of the Isthmus of Suez will be discussed at the approaching Congress. The Prince Regent of Prussia has conferred the Order of the Red Eagle of the third class on the celebrated portrait-painter, M. Winterhalter. In the new Penal Code of Sardinia the punishment of death for political crimes will be abolished; the punishments for sacrilege, heresy, and suicide will also be expunged. Dates from British Columbia are to September, 27, but there is nothing of interest respecting the San Juan affair. The Americans are represented as continuing their fortifications and intrenchments. The Boundary Commissioners expected to establish the line as far as east of Fort Colville before winter set in. The Legislature of Vancouver's Island was about to be dissolved.

CIRCULATION OF THE METROPOLITAN NEWSPAPERS.

A RETURN of the stamps issued to the newspapers of the United Kingdom from December, 1857, to June, 1859, has been published, by order of the House of Commons. We print the following extract, exclusively referring to the principal daily and weekly journals published in the metropolis, as giving some index, although necessarily a partial and imperfect one, to the circulation and status of those publications. It must be understood that the returns below include only the first half of the current year 1859, i.e., the quarters respectively ended March 31 and June 30 last past:—

METROPOLITAN DAILY NEWSPAPERS.			
Names of Journals.	Number of Stamps.		Total For the Half Year.
	Quarter to 31st March, 1859.	Quarter to 30th June, 1859.	
The Times	824,857	816,053	1,640,915
Express	119,230	99,130	218,360
Morning Post	80,000	72,500	152,500
Morning Herald	50,000	51,000	101,000
Globe	50,000	50,000	100,000
Daily News	49,883	49,789	99,672
Evening Herald	29,000	31,000	60,000
Morning Advertiser	20,000	20,000	40,000
Morning Chronicle	14,000	15,000	29,000
METROPOLITAN WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS.			
Illustrated London News ..	344,993	332,923	677,916
Bell's Weekly Messenger ..	117,000	113,000	230,000
Bell's Life in London	70,000	83,000	153,000
Weekly Dispatch	54,195	75,000	129,195
Guardian	53,000	52,000	105,000
Wesleyan Times	54,000	22,000	76,000
Saturday Review	29,500	33,000	62,500
Observer	26,000	25,000	51,000
Examiner	25,625	25,000	50,625
Watchman	20,000	30,000	50,000
Illustrated Times	20,265	25,000	45,265
Patriot	22,000	18,000	40,000
Nonconformist	14,500	24,500	39,000
Allen's Indian Mail	27,000	10,000	37,000
Tablet	17,400	17,270	34,670
Economist	16,000	14,000	30,000
Era	12,000	12,500	24,500
Press	10,000	13,000	23,000
John Bull	12,000	11,000	23,000
Spectator	12,385	10,500	22,885
Sunday Times	12,000	8,500	20,500
Lady's Newspaper	7,000	10,500	17,500
English Churchman	8,450	8,450	16,900
Leader	4,500	9,500	14,000
Illustrated News of the World ..	4,000	4,000	8,000

THE COURT.

The arrival of the Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia and the birthday of the Prince of Wales have been the leading incidents of Court life during the past week. The Prince and Princess landed at Dover at an early hour on Tuesday morning, having crossed from Calais during a temporary lull in the storms which have prevailed in the Channel during the past fortnight. Their Royal Highnesses were received by the Prussian Minister and Lord Alfred Paget, on the part of the Queen, and, having refreshed themselves at the Royal Ship Hotel, they came on to London at ten o'clock, and were met at the Bricklayers' Arms station by an escort of light dragoons, by whom the Prince and Princess were conducted to the Paddington station of the Great Western Railway, over which they travelled to Windsor. The Queen and the Prince Consort met their Royal Highnesses at the railway station, and accompanied them to the castle. On the same evening the Prince of Wales arrived at the castle from the University of Oxford.

On Wednesday the usual parade in honour of the birthday of the Prince of Wales took place before the Queen and the Prince Consort, the Prince and Princess Frederick William, the Prince of Wales, the Prince and Princess of Leiningen, and the Royal family. The troops arrived on the ground at ten o'clock, when the line fired a *feu-de-joie*, gave three cheers, marched past in slow and quick time, presented arms, and afterwards marched to their barracks. The Prince Consort, accompanied by Prince Frederick William, the Prince of Wales, and the Prince of Leiningen, went out shooting during the forenoon. The Duchess of Kent paid a congratulatory visit to her Majesty. The following visitors arrived at the Castle in the afternoon:—The Duke of Cambridge, attended by his Equerry in Waiting; the Prussian Minister and Countess Bernstorff, and Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston. Her Majesty's dinner party in the evening included Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Alice, the Princess of Leiningen, the Prince of Leiningen, the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer, Miss V. and Mr. B. Van de Weyer, Lord and Lady Rokoby and the Hon. Miss Montagu, Major-General the Hon. C. and Mrs. Grey, Colonel the Hon. Sir Charles and Miss Phipps, the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, the Hon. Mrs. Biddulph, Sir George and Lady Couper; colonel Parker, commanding officer 1st Life Guards; Colonel Lambert, commanding officer 2nd battalion Grenadier Guards; Captain Grey, 2nd battalion Grenadier Guards; Count Perponcher, Captain von Schwinitz, Baron Ernest Stockmar, Colonel the Hon. R. Bruce, Lieutenant-Colonel F. Cavendish, Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, Major Elphinstone, R.E., Mr. Glover, and the visitors staying in the castle. The band of the 1st Life Guards played in the vestibule during dinner, which was served in the Waterloo Chamber.

On Thursday the Queen, with the Princess Frederick William, and the Princess Alice walked in the Home Park and visited the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore. The Prince Consort, accompanied by Prince Frederick William, the Prince of Leiningen, the Duke of Cambridge, and Count Bernstorff, went out shooting. The Prince of Wales left Windsor in the forenoon on his return to Oxford.

The Viscountess Jocelyn has succeeded the Countess of Desart as Lady in Waiting to the Queen.

His Excellency the Danish Minister and Madame Van Dockum have arrived at the residence of the Legation, in Lowndes-square, from the Continent.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Stafford left Folkestone on Monday morning, on a visit to the Emperor and Empress of the French, at Compiegne.

The marriage of the Earl of Dalkeith with the Lady Louisa Hamilton has been postponed owing to the lamented decease of the Countess of Harewood.

The Right Hon. B. Disraeli and Mrs. Disraeli have left Grosvenor-gate for Torquay.

Chevalier Tottie, Consul-General to the King of Sweden and Norway, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his wedding on Wednesday last, after a residence of fifty-six years in this country.

THE GARIBALDI FUND.—Lord Ellenborough has written to Lord Brougham to say that he has determined to subscribe a small sum to the Garibaldi fund for providing muskets, giving the following reasons:—"There is in Italy one man who has at once a head to direct, a hand to execute, and a heart which tells him what is right. That man is Garibaldi. Let the Italians follow where he leads, and they will at least acquire the honour which has been so long unknown to them as a people. He has no measures to observe with France. If he should obtain success he will not consent to hold the provinces he liberates as a fief of the French Empire. He will not lend himself to the carrying out of the idea of the first Napoleon, that France should be surrounded by weak dependent States. If the Italians should obtain no change but that of substituting the influence of France for that of Austria, they will only have changed the outward form of their humiliation, and have laid the foundations of perpetual disunion and of constantly recurring war in their country. I believe that the creation of a great, united, and independent State in Italy (and to be independent it must be great) would tend more than any other measure which could be adopted to secure the peace of Central Europe."

THE RECENT GALES.—The *Liverpool Telegraph* publishes a fearful list of the shipwrecks and loss of life in the first of the three recent storms—viz., that of the 25th and 26th ult., when there were 106 ships totally lost, the entire crews of twenty-nine of which were drowned, fifteen partially and sixty-two wholly saved. It takes no note of those driven on shore and otherwise damaged. The *Lloyd's List* of Tuesday gives also a fearful account from upwards of fifty ports of the effects of the second gale amongst the shipping on various parts of the coast. The hurricane on Sunday and Monday did considerable damage in the metropolitan districts south of the Thames, destroying chimney stacks, park palings, and trees. Several shipwrecks are reported on the eastern coast with considerable loss of life: at Winterton nine corpses were washed on shore. On Monday an Austrian barque the *Tyrol*, from the Sulina to Liverpool, was caught in the storm which then burst forth, and, after taking on board a Liverpool pilot, was driven ashore on the Burbo Bank, close to the Cheshire coast. Not a soul escaped. The Royal National Life-boat Institution has everywhere signalled itself during the last fortnight in the noble aid it has afforded in the cause of humanity.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

"HURRAH for life and liberty—the Germans are here!" is the refrain of a favourite Teutonic song. If all that seemed promised by Lord John Russell's declaration as to the only terms on which England would join in a Congress is really to be accorded, the Italians might well adopt that song, reading "English" for "Germans," when our Envoys take their place at the council board. It cannot be forgotten that our Foreign Minister announced his stipulation to be that England joined only on the distinct agreement that Italy was to be entirely free to choose her own form or forms of government. If this is to be understood as ordinary men would understand it, King Victor Emmanuel will at once receive the annexation of the three Duchies and of the Legations to his dominions, and a free and noble kingdom will be straightway established in the peninsula. But observation of natural history has taught people that cats and diplomatists never walk straight to a point, and, moreover, that the point at which they arrive is seldom that for which they seem to set out. Meantime Northern Italy is calm, but expectant; and Central Italy is arming in thorough earnest. Garibaldi's hands are being daily strengthened by the influx of men, money, and guns, and his position becomes more and more formidable. It is an index to the feeling of enlightened men upon the subject of his movement that Lord Ellenborough, who is a veteran politician of the "high school," sends him a contribution, and publicly announces it in a letter to Lord Brougham. Lord Ellenborough urges Garibaldi to take a bold course, and defy France and everybody else. The Pope is said to be thinking of resigning; but perhaps the assurance from Ireland that he shall have a splendid force of Irish volunteers to sustain him may comfort his Holiness, and induce him to abandon the idea. It is thought that the Irish Guard will bear upon their banners an embroidered cabbage, in triumphant memory of the last battle-field in which rebel heroism asserted itself in Ireland. Seriously, matters look badly for Infallibility.

It is pleasant to record that the eldest daughter of England is, with her young husband, again at home at Windsor. The Princess arrived in time to keep the birthday of her brother the Oxonian. It would gratify the people of England to have an opportunity of letting her hear a cordial British cheer of welcome, and it would be well if some occasion could be afforded for such a display of loyal and affectionate feeling.

"Riflemen, form!" was a hint which has been gallantly responded to, and every county is furnishing forth an array of volunteers armed with the most terrible weapon of modern times, and one which is peculiarly suited to the steady and determined character of the Englishman. General Sir William Napier (he will see that we note his promotion) has addressed a couple of very sensible letters to the *Times* upon the real duties of the English rifle volunteer in case of invasion. He is to fire, from cover, at the distance of half a mile, and, having done all the slaughter in his power, is, if chased, to run to some other cover, he being protected in his flight by the Armstrong guns in his rear. In this way, instead of being, like most volunteers, an incumbrance to the regular army, he will be its most efficient aid; and the destruction that may be wrought upon invaders by men who know the country—and an Englishman fond of field sports learns a country wonderfully quick—may be fearful. We take it that two things should be the chief studies of the rifleman—the acquiring a habit of combining general obedience to orders with a rational independence of action, and the establishing the most intimate and lover-like acquaintance with the merits, defects, and abilities of his rifle. While mentioning those who have written on the subject we must name Mr. Deedes, M.P., who sends out a stirring appeal,

Rousing in many an ancient hall the gallant squires of Kent.

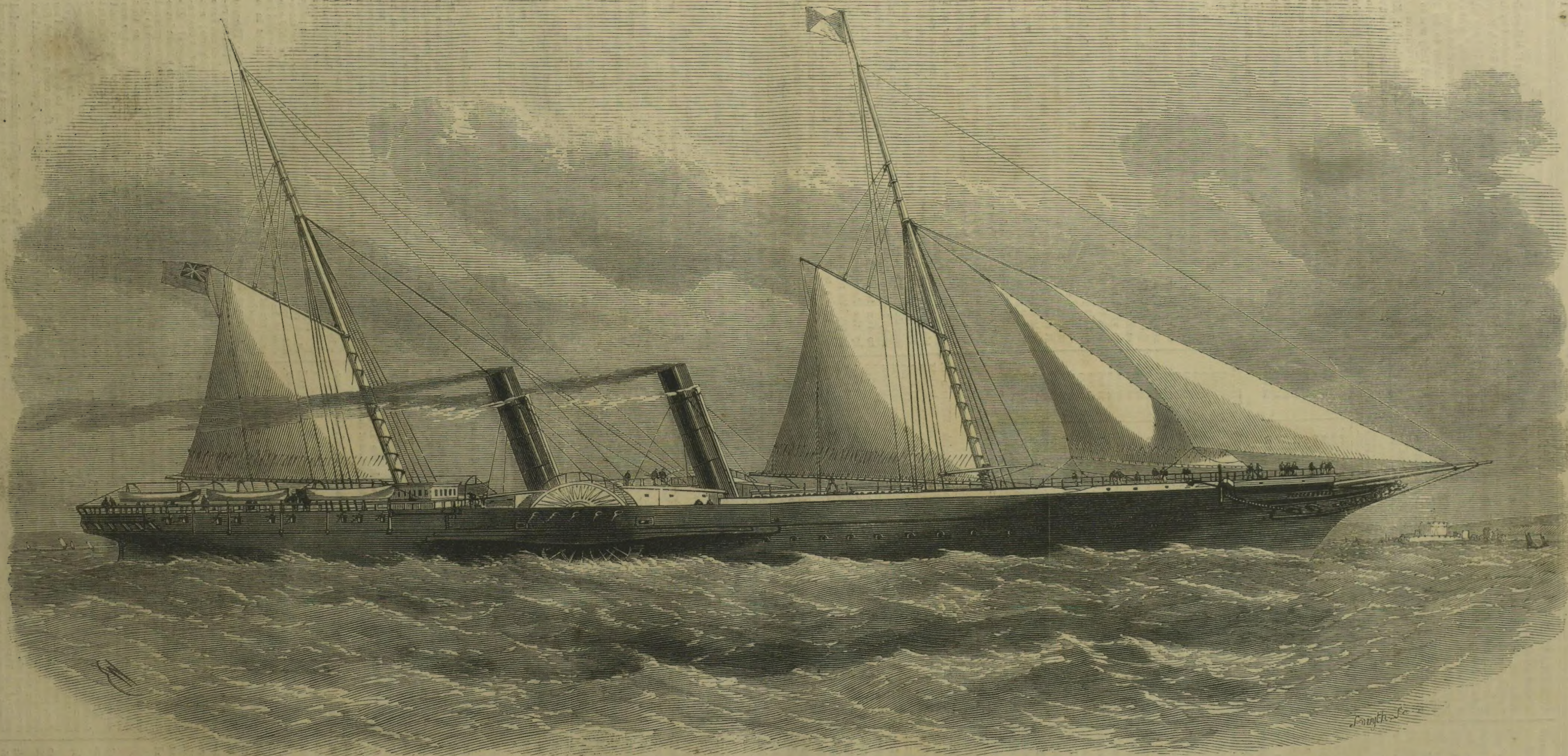
Lord John Russell has been approached by a deputation presenting a very remarkable protest against the conduct of the Pope in reference to the child Mortara, the young Jew who was baptised into the Romish Church by a nursemaid, acting rather in excess of the ordinary lavatory demands of the nursery, and whom no remonstrance can extricate from the hands of the priesthood. Lord John, of course, could only express the disgust which every non-priest-ridden person feels at the outrage, and add that any action on the part of an English Foreign Minister would be unavailing. The Bishop of London spoke still more plainly. He refused to sign the protest, on the ground that if he were to protest against every abominable act of Rome he should have nothing else to do. The demonstration, however, and every kindred demonstration, is well-timed. At this moment every moral engine which can be brought into play against what a contemporary well calls "a mock theocracy" should just now launch its bolt:—

Perhaps some aim, more lucky than the rest,
May reach its heart, and free the world from bondage.

Our excellent Bishop has not succeeded in restoring peace in St. George's-in-the-East. The Rev. Bryan King shows fight with an obstinacy worthy of a better cause, and, having given the congregation a sound scolding by way of reopening the church in a pleasant manner, perseveres in as many of the Puseyite forms as, after what has passed, he can manage to introduce. The congregation, in return, hiss and howl, and hoot in a very disgusting manner, and, in short, nothing can well be worse or more un-Christian than the conduct of both parties. The defective state of ecclesiastical law prevents the Bishop of London from dealing properly with such a case, and it is to be hoped that Sir Richard Bethell may find time to excoigate a brief measure for improving episcopal jurisdiction. No clergyman should be permitted to alter costumes, like a rich cavalry officer, at his caprice; nor can it be permitted that the kind of censorship which condemns a bad play, or a weak opera-singer, should be introduced into a place of worship. It seems strange that in 1859 one should have to write such platitudes; but what else can be said in presence of such an anomaly as mummers pitted against mobs in a London church?

Quousque tandem, Wilsonina, &c. How long will Sir Thomas Wilson abuse our patience? Does nothing deter him? Not the repeated decisions of the House of Commons, that he shall not have Hampstead Heath except to walk upon and take his pleasure; not the clause which was inscribed in the Lease Act to protect the unfortunate Londoners against the invasion of his bricklayers? He has actually been applying to the Court of Chancery to obtain leave to build, in spite of that very clause. Doubtless it must have grieved the professional soul of the accomplished Vice-Chancellor not to be able to show that no human lawyer could frame a clause that another human lawyer could not tear; but the upright Judge was too strong for the mere legal artist, and Sir W. Page Wood upheld the law, and dismissed the Wilsonian petition. For the which, next time Sir William walks Hampstead turf, let a thousand laughing children strew heather in his way. As for the authorities who helped to protect the heath, we entirely dissent from the learned Judge's view, that they were not exactly called upon to interfere, and we wish he could have seen his way to give them costs against Sir Thomas. Were they not patriotic riflemen, operating against an invader?

Nemesis, in the form of a Bankruptcy Commissioner, has descended upon the man Marsh, *alias* Walker, who was some time ago charged before county magistrates with brutal cruelty to a fox, but was not punished for this, the fox being held to be unprotected by law. The case excited the indignation of all lovers of the noble sport to which the fox, fairly treated, contributes so important a share, and no person will be sorry to hear that the fellow has "come to grief." Cruelty to the helpless is an offence in punishing which an Englishman is disposed to be almost implacable.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S NEW STEAM-SHIP "DELTA"

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S NEW STEAM-SHIP "DELTA."

THIS vessel, the handsomest of her class that has yet been built on the Thames, has been constructed by the Thames Iron Shipbuilding Company, from lines furnished by Mr. Ash, of that firm, under the immediate superintendence of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's surveyor, Mr. Robinson: she is fitted up with all his and other recent improvements, each of which, as they are shown to contribute to the convenience and comfort of the travelling public, are adopted in the company's ships as they are built. She is 350 ft. over all, with a beam of 35 ft. 3 in. Her engines, made by Messrs. Penn, of Greenwich, were formerly in the *Valetta*, which ship was recently fitted with engines of less power; and the speed she realised, and the rate of the *Delta's* going, prove incontestably that less power than has hitherto been considered necessary will, with the lines adopted in the naval architecture of the present day—at least such as are used by the present crack builders in London—obtain a higher rate of speed than used to be obtained with one-third more power in proportion to the tonnage.

At the trial-trip of the *Delta*, in Stokes' Bay, the average of four runs at the measured mile gave a speed of 14.609 knots—the greatest ever attained at that place by any previous vessel. The *Delta* is more than double the tonnage of the *Valetta*, whose engines she now carries; and, though having

on board 300 tons more coal, and displacing 1200 tons more than the above-mentioned vessel, the *Delta* obtained the same steaming results. She is fitted with Lamb and Sumner's boilers; is 1960 tons burden, and of 400 horses nominal, with an indicated power of 1612 horses.

THE LONDON RIFLE BRIGADE TAKING THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

THE ceremony of swearing in the members of the London Rifle Brigade took place last Saturday afternoon. Shortly after two o'clock the members assembled at Sion College, and proceeded, headed by the regimental band, to the Mansion House. The Lord Mayor received the corps in the Egyptian Hall. Mr. Hopkinson read the following address to the Lord Mayor, as President of the Council of the London Rifle Brigade:—"May it please your Lordship,—The undersigned members of the London Rifle Brigade being summoned by your Lordship on this 5th of November, 1859, publicly to take the oath of true and faithful allegiance to our beloved Sovereign, do consider that ceremony a most important feature in the history of the brigade, a point which marks the moment of its success, when all difficulties being overcome several hundreds of loyal hearts are about to receive at your Lordship's hands what they have anxiously sought, and what the Council, and especially your Lordship as its President, have only by the exertion of great

zeal and energy obtained for them—the privilege of standing forth among the armed defenders of our Queen, our country, and our Constitution. We take this opportunity of publicly thanking the Lords and gentlemen of the Council, and especially your Lordship as its President, for the important services thereby rendered to us; and while we cannot but regret that such services, owing to the additional burdens of your high office and ill-health, must have visited with more than ordinary severity upon your Lordship, it is our earnest hope and expectation that, in the comparative rest and retirement upon which your Lordship will now soon enter, you will enjoy, among many other rich and lasting gratifications, the assurance that you have earned the sincere gratitude of the undersigned, and the far more valuable conviction that when England bade her sons arise you nobly did your duty." The Lord Mayor acknowledged the compliment, and proceeded to swear in the members of the corps, ten at a time, Mr. Alderman Rose being the first. The following is the form of oath:—

I (A. B.) do make oath that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to her Majesty, her heirs and successors, and that I will, as in duty bound, honestly and faithfully defend her Majesty, her heirs and successors, in person, crown, and dignity, against all enemies, and will observe and obey all orders of her Majesty, her heirs and successors, and of the Generals and officers set over me. So help me God.

The Lord Mayor, after all the members present had taken the oath and resumed their places, addressed them as enrolled servants of her Majesty,

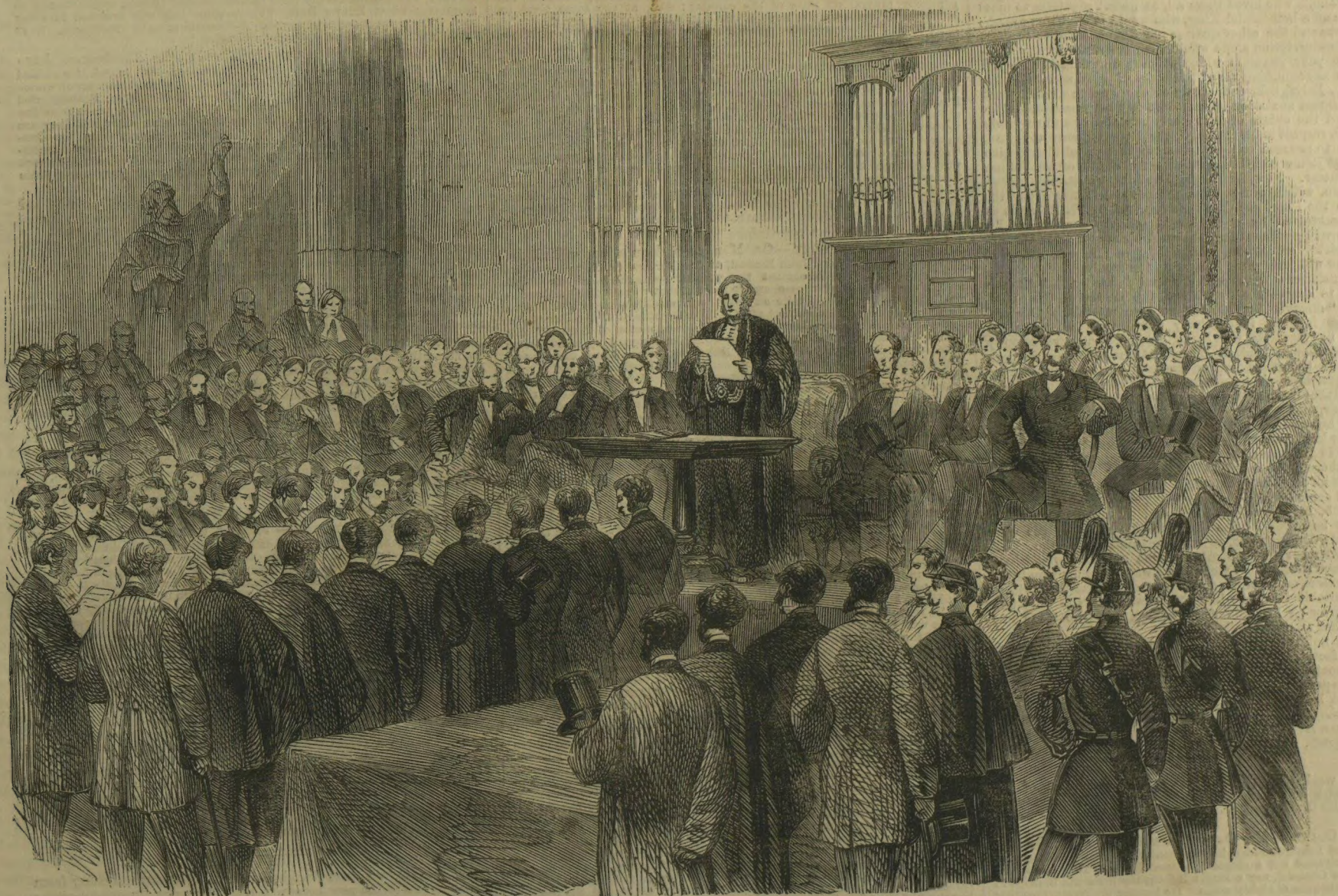
and expressed the pride he felt in the fact that the Rifle Brigade of the City of London had become one of the institutions of the country, as he felt certain it would conduce to its security and peace. After wishing the members individually all prosperity and usefulness, his Lordship resumed his seat amid applause.

The uniform of the London Rifle Brigade is as follows:—The tunic, of rifle-green cloth, is cut in the shape of that of the Rifle Brigade, and braided in the fashion of the Victoria Rifles' tunic. The trousers, too, are of rifle-green cloth, with a black mohair braid. The corps wear a cloth chaco, à la Sardaigne, with plume, and the plate of the brigade, which also distinguishes the patent leather shoulder belt; while the pouch, which is of patent leather, displays the bugle and crown. The forage-cap is of cloth, with square peak, black mohair band, and badge of the brigade. This badge (of bronze) displays the Royal Arms, encircled by a garter, emblazoned with the words, "London Rifle Brigade" in silver, and resting in relief on the City sword and mace, enlivened with oak leaves. It is surmounted by a crown, and dependent from it are the City Arms, with the motto "Ich Dien" in silver emblazonary. The total cost of the above is £5 5s., the contractors being J. W. Silver and Co., of Cornhill and Bishopsgate-street. The plates are designed and executed by Firmin and Son, of the Strand.

In the group of persons at the right in our Engraving is one of the members of the London Rifle Brigade, in the costume of the corps.



THE NEW LORD MAYOR, THE RIGHT HON. JOHN CARTER.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 12.



THE LONDON RIFLE BRIGADE TAKING THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE IN THE EGYPTIAN HALL, MANSION HOUSE.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

FROM OUR ITALIAN CORRESPONDENT.

TURIN.

So uneventful has been the past fortnight that the Piedmontese are peaceably engaged in the work of organising their Administration in conformity with the requirements of an extended kingdom, the provincial and communal laws being now the subject of their close attention. The kingdom will henceforth be divided into provinces, each under a separate governor, who will have under him the various functionaries, "intendente," delegates, &c., who at present administer the country. In this way the Minister of the Interior will be enabled to limit his correspondence to the heads of departments, and not, as now, be occupied with the endless details of every petty incident of small localities. Although the annexation of the Duchies is not as yet a *fait accompli*, the men in power here speak of it as certain.

Let us turn from the ungracious office of doubting this consummation to consider the prospect by which the junction is to be rendered palatable to all. Turin, of course, must be the great capital, the seat of the Legislature, and the permanent residence of the Court. Milan will, however, be the chief seat of justice: the higher courts of law will have their place there, and all the great appeals of other tribunals be there decided. In like manner, Florence is to be the "metropolis of the arts." Not only will it be selected as the centre of all literary distinction, but it will be recognised as the Athens of the kingdom. Lying midway between the great schools of learning at Bologna, Sienna, and Pisa, it will be the head-quarters of all that is distinguished in science and letters—ample compensation, doubtless, for the part, more or less provincial, now reserved for "the gentle city." There is certainly considerable ingenuity in the plan, though it may be questioned whether the pleasure-loving Tuscans, with their love of indolent ease, will recognise in their new character a full compensation for the Cascini, the Pergola, and the Lungo l'Arno.

In the history of nations there is not, probably, any instance of equal devotion to a cause, and self-denial, as that of the willingness of the Tuscan people to annex themselves to Piedmont. It is the sentiment of Italian patriotism in its highest and purest form. In the first place, whatever the Tuscan may think of the political forms of Piedmont, he has neither love for, nor sympathy with, the Piedmontese. Never were two peoples so geographically near so removed by temperament. The one, weak, gentle, easily led, indolent, and careless of the morrow; the other, stern, hard-working, obstinate in resolution, and self-reliant. Strangers and their ways are ever welcome in Florence. In Turin the foreigner is a Pariah. The Tuscan is proud—and justly so—of his accent and his familiar use of his language in its best forms; the Piedmontese uses a jargon that would disgrace a remote village in the mountains. Again, the Tuscan is more a Papist than a Catholic; the Piedmontese almost has arrived at the point of believing that his Church would be better without its Head. Thirdly, the Tuscans implicitly regard Florence as the great city of Europe, and its life as the beau-ideal of pleasure and civilisation. How are they ever to be persuaded that stiff, cold, ungenial Turin could ever be preferred to the "City of Flowers"? And, last of all, the Tuscan is possessed of a profound and most well-grounded consciousness of his superiority to the Piedmontese in every mental quality—a most unhappy conviction for one who, do what he will, be what he may, must eventually find himself as the provincial in presence of the metropolitan! And yet, with all these elements to disparage the project of a union, they eagerly and impatiently demand it. I will not deny, of course, that certain families, such as the Cavoni, the Martelli, the Ginori, &c., are still partisans of the house of Hapsburg-Lorraine; but the great question is, have they a following? Are the inhabitants of the rural districts so loyally and stanchly devoted to their former Sovereigns? This is really the great debatable point of the present controversy. The priests and their party profess at least their perfect confidence in the result of a vote taken from the population *en masse*. They aver that the towns are alone animated by this "new spirit of revolt." It is always very long before the Church can be brought to recognise in its opponents anything higher or greater than a faction. To be sure, it is not so easy to throw off the impressions which have grown out of the traditions of centuries.

My own conviction is, that though the majority of the higher classes in Tuscany—the men of station, fortune, and ability—have declared for union with Piedmont, it is still perfectly possible, if time and opportunity were given to the priests to intrigue, that the country at large would outvote them, and decree the return of the Grand Duke. In the first place, the question would never be fairly placed before them. They would be told to choose between a "Buon Tournano," who loved them all, and went regularly to mass every Sunday, and a half-infidel King, who would make three-fourths of them soldiers, and the other quarter pay double taxes to support the cost. The conscription alone would turn the scale in any question with those poor peasants who, not very unreasonably, regard military service as something very little short of penal servitude.

That Ricasoli, Salvagnoli, and others of the Tuscan Government entertain the gravest anxieties on the score of the "reactionists" is easy to see, and the chiefs of that party are closely and narrowly watched. With respect to M. Bargagli, the Tuscan Envoy at Rome, they are about to proceed to legal measures to compel him to give up the palace at Rome which he occupies by virtue of his former diplomatic character. Now, M. Bargagli not only resists this order, but he has even, within a few days, presented a letter from the Grand Duke to the Pope, and has been received by his Holiness as though fully accredited by a master in quiet possession of his throne. Let any Englishman imagine an Ambassador from Charles Edward at Madrid, or Lisbon, while George III. was living at Windsor, and he will form some idea of this anomaly.

But there is the letter of the French Emperor declaring that, though he is not about to coerce the population, the rights of the exiled Sovereigns are "reserved."—There is no case wherein a Doctors' Commons Judge is more impressively moral than when he recommends two incompatible people to go home and live happily together. So enamoured, indeed, does he at last become of his own calm impartiality—the grand impassiveness of one who has had no share in the squabbles—that he actually fancies his eloquence will have removed all the obstacles that once debarred their bliss, and that, by his beautiful exposition of conjugal rights and obligations, they will only live to bless him and each other. It is very much in the spirit of such a charge that the last letter of the Emperor is written. No use asking, says he, whether I have done right or wrong in the peace at Villafranca. It is done, and there is no more to be said after that. As to the Duchies, I will take care that they shall not be ill-governed. The Grand Duke will come back to Tuscany, but in a mild form—a snake to be played with, for his poison-tooth will be drawn. Piedmont must really not be unruly. She has gained largely by the war, and her inordinate demands are, to say the least, ungraceful. Let her, besides, remember that no other nation but ours would have assisted her to such a booty. France alone wages war for "an idea"—an unhappy confession, after all, and too much like the acknowledgment of an inevitable instinct; like the princess in the fairy tale who could not throw off her old nature, though it is true "she only caught mice for her amusement."

The avowal is not very flattering to human foresight, but it is nevertheless the fact, that while Cabinets are deliberating, Emperors declaring, diplomatists writing, and Bishops denouncing, the real future of Italy depends on the passions, the wants, or the impulses of some thousand half-disciplined soldiers who stand opposite each other near Rimini. Let them but begin and the "Italian question" will very soon have its solution, and that, too, without either a conference or a congress.

One day last week the Duke of Devonshire, with two of his sons, Lords Frederick and Edward Cavendish, descended the Springwell coalpit, situate on his Grace's estate at Staveley, and travelled underground for two miles.

THE WELSH COAST.—Mr. Owen Edwards, Coroner for the northern division of Pembrokeshire, has written to the *Times*, stating that from Milford to Holyhead not a single harbour of refuge exists on either side of St. George's Channel, nor a single lighthouse from the Bishops to Bardsey Island, a distance of eighty miles. He further points out how that Fishguard Bay, close to which two vessels have been wrecked, might be made a safe and commodious harbour at a very trifling cost compared to the annual loss of life and property in its neighbourhood.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A LIBRARY FOR THE WORKING CLASSES has been planned in the parish of St. Clement Danes by Miss Twining. A house in Portugal-street, opposite King's College Hospital, has been prepared for the purpose—the first floor as a reading-room, and the ground floor as a refreshment-room, supplied with newspapers and cheap periodicals. Some contributions have been made, and others, it is to be hoped, will be speedily forthcoming, towards the establishment of the library.

THE REVIVALS IN IRELAND.—A meeting took place on Friday se'night, in the hall of the Regent's Park College, to receive the testimony of several witnesses as to the character and tendency of the revival in Ulster. There were present several leading clergymen and ministers of religion, with the heads of several of our colleges and schools in London, and the students of the five following theological colleges:—viz., the Church of England Missionary College at Highbury; the Regent's Park College (Baptist); the New College, St. John's-wood (Independent); the Presbyterian College; and the Countess of Huntingdon's College, Cheshunt. Testimony singularly unanimous upon all points in favour of the genuineness of the revival, and of its beneficial effects, was borne by Benjamin Scott, Esq.; the Rev. Professor Hoppus, of University College; and the Rev. J. Middleitch. Other testimony would have been adduced had time permitted. After a brief address from Dr. Angus, the meeting concluded with singing and prayers.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—At the first meeting of the new session, held on Tuesday at this institution, in Great George-street, Westminster, Mr. J. Locke, M.P., president for the year, alluded with much feeling to the loss the institution had sustained by the deaths of Brunel and Stephenson. "The shock which the loss of Brunel created was yet felt, when we were startled by an announcement that another of our esteemed members had been summoned from us. Robert Stephenson was the friend of my youth, the companion of my ripening years, a competitor in the race of life; and was generous as a competitor as he was firm and faithful as a friend. This will, I know, find an echo in the hearts of all around me; and your feelings will supply that laudation in which it would seem inappropriate for me to indulge. It is not my intention, at this time, to give even an outline of the works achieved by our two departed friends. Their lives and labours, however, are before us, and it will be our own fault if we fail to draw from them useful lessons for our own guidance."

ILLEGAL SALE OF COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.—JUDGMENT UPON THE DEFENDANTS.—In the Court of Queen's Bench on Thursday last Messrs. Marshall, Mortimer, and Eicke, who had been found guilty of illegally obtaining money from Mr. Henry Brisden for a nomination to a commission in the Army for Mr. A. C. Cunningham, were brought up for judgment. At the trial Mortimer and Eicke pleaded guilty, but Marshall pleaded not guilty. He was, however, found guilty. A lengthened affidavit was put in on the part of Marshall in mitigation of damage on the ground that he had no corrupt motive in negotiating with the other defendants the nomination to the commission in the Army for Mr. Cunningham, and that he was not aware he was violating any law in doing so. Mr. M. Chambers was heard in support of this affidavit, as was also Mr. Gordon Allen for Messrs. Mortimer and Eicke, who urged that his clients had not been guilty of a wilful violation of the Act of Parliament. The Court, having heard Sir F. Kelly and Mr. E. James, Q.C., in support of the conviction, sentenced Marshall to six months' imprisonment, and fined him £200. Mortimer and Eicke were respectively sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with a fine in each case of £100. The fines were regulated by the amounts the defendants received by their illegal practices. The defendants were removed to the Queen's Bench Prison.

CORPORATION OF THE SONS OF THE CLERGY.—On Thursday last the annual court of this corporation was held at their house, No. 2, Bloomsbury-place, Bloomsbury-square, to receive the report of the governors and for the election of governors for the ensuing year. Mr. Alderman Copeland presided. From the report it appeared that 1350 individuals—clergymen, their widows, aged single daughters, and the children of clergymen, applying from all parts—were annually assisted with pensions and donations. The number of widows and daughters receiving pensions from £10 to £25 annually was said to be 713, and it is only within the last four years that the governors have been enabled to raise the pensions to the latter-mentioned sum. A strong hope was expressed that it would be in the power of the governors to raise all the pensions to an amount more consistent with the worth and necessity of the deserved recipients. Amongst the governors selected for the ensuing year, as subscribers of thirty guineas, were Earl Amherst, the Lord Bishop of Carlisle, Lord Dungannon, Mr. Alderman Hale, Mr. Alderman Conder, the Rev. C. Kemble, &c. The Archbishop of Canterbury was selected as President, and Lord Cranworth as Vice-President of the corporation; and amongst the new members of the Court of Assistants were the Archbishop of Carlisle, the Very Rev. Lord Bayning, and B. Dobree, Esq., the Governor of the Bank of England. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET AT THE GUILDHALL.—On Wednesday—Lord Mayor's Day—the banquet was attended by several members of the Government. Lord Palmerston, however, was prevented from attending in consequence of having received a command to attend upon her Majesty at Windsor Castle; and Lord John Russell was also absent owing to indisposition. Amongst the guests were the Lord Chancellor, Sir G. C. Lewis, Mr. Gladstone, the Duke of Somerset, Mr. S. Herbert, Mr. Milner Gibson, the Duke of Newcastle, Mr. Cowper, Lord Stanley, and the Bishop of London. Sir G. C. Lewis replied on behalf of her Majesty's Ministers. The right hon. Baronet spoke in congratulatory terms of the generally prosperous state of the country; but, at the same time, he lamented the occurrence of such events as the unhappy strike in the building trades of the metropolis. Having announced that it was the intention of Government to introduce a Reform Bill, he passed on to that subject which is at present engrossing the anxious attention of the country—our relations with foreign Powers. He stated that England had not yet been invited to take part in a Congress for the settlement of the affairs of Italy; but that, should such an invitation be addressed to her Majesty's Ministers, it would become their duty to give it a full and careful attention. He attempted to calm the "invasion mania" by a few general observations, to the effect that we were on the most friendly terms with all the Continental Powers; but he, at the same time, made a mysterious allusion to the "disturbance" of the state of Europe which had been caused by the late war, and urged that it was our bounden duty to protect ourselves by a thorough system of national defences against any awkward contingency to which the "disturbance" aforesaid might give rise. Mr. Gladstone, replying to the toast of "The House of Commons," gave expression to similar sentiments. Several other toasts were given, and the proceedings did not terminate until a late hour.

THE MORTARA CASE.—On Monday a deputation waited, by appointment, upon Lord John Russell, at the Foreign Office, to lay before his Lordship a protest against the present proceedings of the Papal authorities in the Mortara case, and to request that "her Majesty's Government, in case they should take any part in the settlement of the Italian question, will cause the subject of the Papal treatment of the Jews to be brought before the consideration of the Governments of Europe." Sir Culling Eardley presented the protest, which was signed by seventy-nine Mayors and Provosts, twenty-seven Dukes and other peers, twenty-two Bishops and Archbishops, thirty-six members of Parliament, and a vast number of clergy and laity of all denominations. Lord John Russell, in reply, said: With regard to the case itself, it is unnecessary to use argument with any person standing in the situation that I do. We should, of course, consider it a gross violation of parental rights for any person to take away a child from its parents, and for the State to protect that violation. Nor do I see that the case has been made at all better by an allegation which I have seen, that, in fact, the parents of this child had violated the law of the country by taking a Christian nurserymaid into their service. I am sure that, if, in this country, any one was to propose that Roman Catholics should not be at liberty to take a Protestant nurserymaid into their service, every Roman Catholic would cry out against it as a gross violation of religious liberty, and would maintain that such a law would be only an aggravation of the offence of taking the child from its parents. So that upon the justice of the case there need be no argument, and there can be no question. But, when one comes to deal with foreign nations with respect to their particular laws and usages, the matter is always compassed with difficulties. In the first place, one ought to have a very strong care of violation, not merely of our notions of freedom, whether political or religious, but of the common sentiments of justice that all European nations entertain, in the case which is brought before us. In the next place, it is to be considered what are the peculiar laws of the different nations before whom the question might come. The laws of Rome are not such as we can at all approve. In France there is complete liberty for the Jews, and has been now for a considerable time; but, with regard to other nations of Europe, it is, in fact, impossible to say what view they may take as bearing upon their own legislation with respect to the Jews. Therefore I can only say that the matter must be a good deal considered before the name of the British nation is put forward by the organ of this country in making representations to procure redress. At the same time, the case is, I quite admit, one in which all our feelings of what is due to parents are violated, and that must, I think, be very generally felt. It is no doubt part of the legislation of Rome, upon which I do not wish to enter, and which would, of course, make that Church and the Roman authorities, entirely opposed to any representations that might be made, and, therefore, I consider that it would be of no use whatever to go to the Papal authorities and make representations to them on this subject. I will, however, take care that my colleagues shall be informed of what has passed at this interview. Sir C. Eardley said that Sir Moses Montefiore had expressed his willingness to go again to Rome as a member of a deputation; while the Provost of Edinburgh was willing to go on a similar mission to Paris. He further stated that the Archbishop of Canterbury had signed the protest, but the Bishop of London had not, the right reverend prelate remarking that the Mortara case was but part and parcel of the system of Rome, and that if he were to protest against every unjustifiable act of the Papacy he would have nothing else to do but to be continually protesting.

THE DISSENSIONS IN ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.

At the consecration on Friday week, by the Bishop of London, of the Church of St. Matthew, Pell-street, in the parish of St. George-in-the-East, his Lordship took advantage of the presence of the Rector and Churchwardens of St. George's to endeavour to bring about some arrangement as to the hour of the Afternoon Lecturer's service which might be satisfactory to both parties, and might thus tend to the restoration of peace in the parish. After hearing the statements made on both sides, and on a distinct engagement at the time given by both parties to be bound by his judgment, the Bishop decided that the Rector's afternoon service should precede that of the Lecturer, and that the service of the latter should commence at half-past three o'clock. His Lordship also decided that the unusual vestments which had caused so much dissatisfaction to the parishioners should be discontinued.

The church was, in consequence of these arrangements, reopened on Sunday, the Rev. B. King, M.A., the Rector, taking the morning services. At eleven o'clock the Rector, accompanied by ten or twelve choristers, walked in procession from the west to the east end of the church, and, all of them having taken the choristers' seats, Mr. King commenced the service, which was choral throughout. He was habited simply in his surplice, with his hood representing his degree of Master of Arts in the University of Oxford. As soon as he commenced the service there was a hiss, but this soon subsided, and there was no further interruption until the reverend gentleman commenced his sermon. Preparatory to this Mr. King turned his back to the congregation, and, bowing to the altar, said, "In the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost," instead of the ordinary prayers. This was followed by hisses, stamping of feet, and the slamming of pew doors. Mr. King, unmoved by this display of feeling, proceeded to the delivery of his sermon, selecting for his text the 26th chapter of Leviticus, 34th and 35th verses:—"Then shall the land enjoy her Sabbaths, as long as it lieth desolate, and ye be in your enemies' hand, even then shall the land rest and enjoy her Sabbaths. As long as it lieth desolate it shall rest, because it did not rest in your Sabbaths when ye dwelt upon it." After dwelling on the enormity of desecrating a church, and the shame he felt at what had taken place in that sacred place, he said that it was at his own special request that the Bishop closed the church. However long he might be permitted to continue the Rector of that parish, he should never enter the walls of that church without a feeling of shame on account of the gross outrages which had been committed there. These services henceforward would be conducted without those eucharistic vestments which were familiar to them. He could never again put on those beautiful robes; and henceforth, therefore, they must worship God in that holy sacrifice in the garb of humiliation. He then announced that, for the future, the Holy Communion would not be administered on Sundays in the church, but that the administration would take place on Tuesday and Thursday mornings, at eight o'clock.

The Bishop of London's decision was that the Afternoon Lecturer's service should take place at half-past three, and that the Rector's afternoon service should precede it. Accordingly Mr. King fixed his service for a quarter before three, at which time the church was overflowing. When the rev. gentleman appeared with his choristers in the church a loud, determined shout of disapproval burst forth. Unmoved, however, by this violent demonstration, the rev. gentleman knelt before the altar and went through the Litany service. He was hissed, booed, and yelled at during the whole of the service, and at its close made his way with difficulty to the vestry, whence in a few minutes afterwards the Rev. Hugh Allen came, habited in a surplice, without either hood or stole, and performed the second service.

The Rev. Mr. King refused to conduct the evening service, although the bells were rung and the church was lighted up; the large crowd which had gathered outside the gates of the church dispersing quietly.

The observance of "Guy Fawkes Day" was not forgotten on Saturday last, but the displays were by no means numerous or effective.

The Hampstead Heath question was revived before Vice-Chancellor Wood on Friday week, Mr. Rolt supporting a petition from Sir T. M. Wilson, who sought for power to grant leases on certain lands at Hampstead. The application was refused, as also that of the Hampstead Vestry, for costs.

The London Coffee and Eating house Keepers' Benevolent Association will hold their annual ball at the Freemasons' Tavern on Tuesday, the 3rd of January, 1899, and the election for pensioners will take place on Monday, the 16th of January, at a general meeting of the subscribers and friends of the above association.

RAILWAY IN THE CITY.—The London, Dover, and Chatham Railway Company, according to the *City Press*, propose to carry their line over the Thames, and, by means of an arch over Ludgate-hill, to proceed to the eastern side of Farringdon-street, where it will be necessary to clear a space for a terminus. The site is one of the very best that could be chosen in the whole metropolis, within a stone's throw of Newgate Market, St. Paul's, and Cheapside, three minutes' walk from the Post Office, within sight of Holborn and the western roads, and, not least important, in a position hand-in-hand with the intended site of the Metropolitan Railway.

SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT ST. JAMES'S HALL.—The special religious services for the working classes, conducted by Non-conformist ministers, were resumed on Sunday evening at the above hall, when the Rev. William Brock preached a sermon from the First Epistle to the Philippians, 1st chap., 18th verse. The rev. gentleman, in the course of his address, which lasted an hour, and was listened to with deep interest throughout, expressed his great satisfaction at the resumption of these services, and trusted that those of the Established Church would shortly be recommenced at Exeter Hall. The spacious hall was crowded in every part. The present series of services will continue until Christmas. Next Sunday evening the Rev. J. Spence will officiate.

THE BUILDERS' STRIKE.—This week the Conference have declared an increased dividend of 6d. per man—viz., 4s. 6d. for skilled workmen and 8s. 6d. for unskilled workmen. The total number of workmen who received the dividend was 5995.—Messrs. Peto, Brassey, and Co. declare that they have no difficulty in obtaining as many men from the country as they require in London; and they further state that they are making arrangements to bring over skilled workmen from the Continent.—It appears from an official return issued by the Central Association of Master Builders that the number of men who had resumed work under the declaration up to Saturday was 13,320; and under a shop-rule about 3000.

THE BIRTHDAY OF THE PRINCE OF WALES, who has attained his eighteenth year, was observed on Wednesday with more than usual demonstrations of loyalty and respect. Shortly after seven o'clock the bells of the metropolitan and suburban churches rang forth merrily, and at eight o'clock the Royal standard was hoisted at the Post Office, the Tower, Somerset House, the Arsenal, Woolwich, and many other places. The troops paraded, fired *a feu de joie*, and gave three cheers in honour of the day. The river and docks appeared gay and animated, her Majesty's ships being dressed out with flags of various nations. In the evening the theatres Royal and the houses of the purveyors to the Royal household were illuminated.

JOHN KNOX AND THE REFORMATION.—On Tuesday evening the fifteenth course of lectures to young men in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association commenced by the delivery of a lecture, at Exeter Hall, by the Right Hon. James Moncreiff, the Lord Advocate of Scotland, who took for his theme "The Influence of Knox and the Scottish Reformation upon the Reformation in England." The hall was extremely crowded on the occasion, though the admission was by payment—in some instances as high as half-a-guinea. On the platform were several members of Parliament, and many ministers of religion. Mr. R. C. I. Bevan acted as chairman. In a discourse commencing at eight o'clock and lasting nearly two hours, but the interest of which never for a moment flagged, the learned gentleman sought principally to exhibit Knox in the somewhat novel light of an English rather than a Scottish Reformer, with the latter of which characters his name is usually associated in the popular mind.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—Various improvements are being made in the interior of our great cathedral, and elaborate decorations are being carried out under the directions of Mr. Penrose. The interior of the dome is being decorated on an extensive scale. Three of the windows by which it is lighted have been painted, the effect being greatly to subdue the full glare of light, and to impart to that portion of the edifice a warmth which it has always lacked. This, however, is understood only to be an experiment; and at present it is not settled that the remaining windows will be painted in a corresponding manner. The whole of the cornice surrounding the interior circumference of the dome, and supporting the gallery, has been profusely gilded, as have also other portions of the architectural embellishments. The organ, too, is undergoing a renovating process. Since first built, so many improvements have been introduced into organ-building that it is now an inferior instrument compared to the best recently constructed. A proposal is even on foot for removing it from its present position, and taking away the screen over which it is fixed. It is urged in support of this innovation that the stately proportions of the edifice would then reveal themselves in a light altogether new, and far more imposing than before; and that the removal of the screen is all that is necessary to obtain an uninterrupted view of the interior of the building from end to end. If the alterations are completed in time, it is in contemplation by the Dean and Chapter to resume the Special Sunday Evening Services on the 27th of November (Advent Sunday). Penning the alterations, the daily service in the cathedral is conducted in the little chapel on the north side of the nave.

Mr. Barrett, a master builder, fell on Saturday morning from the top of one of the new houses at Hyde Park-gate, Kensington-road, a height of eighty feet, and died within five minutes.

Mr. Hughes, of the Atlas Works, Hatton-garden, has invented an important addition to the sliding chandelier, by the insertion of a whistle in the throat of the tube, which is sounded by escaping gas.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THE French are restoring St. Denis, under the guidance of M. Viollet Leduc. We in England are restoring St. Paul's, under the guidance of Mr. Penrose. Both men will work well; but St. Denis will be restored sooner than St. Paul's. We work slowly but surely in this country; but we might work quicker.

The Lord Mayor's show was a very common procession—poor beyond example; but still not in bad taste. What might not have been done by a clever member of his Lordship's company (the Clockmakers)—with two broken Big Buns in procession, and two clocks that will not go! Then a revival of the two men at St. Dunstan's, in Fleet-street. My Lord Mayor, you have missed a good procession and a passing satire upon Denison that well became your company!

Mr. Tite, M.P., has publicly spoken in favour of Lord Palmerston's view of what an English Foreign Office should be like. He has repeated his adhesion to Palladio and Wren, and has twice surrendered William of Wykeham and George Gilbert Scott. What is to be done? We are absolutely in the utmost need of a new Foreign Office for the conducting of our affairs abroad and for the preservation of our historical papers; but we cannot get one. Capulets and Montagues, or the representatives of the Red and White Roses, never fought harder than the Greeks and Goths of modern architecture are fighting for this new Foreign Office. Mr. Scott is a dab at a Gothic church, but he has not evinced any skill in Greek, or rather classic, architecture. A man may write an excellent elegy who cannot write a good epic. He may be a Gray, but he cannot be a Milton.

"What is to be the title of Thackeray's new magazine?" Such was the question put in this column last week. We have now the answer. It is to be named "The Cornhill Magazine." Our authority is the following letter (which we believe we are the first to publish to the world) from the editor "to a contributor":—

"THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE," Smith, Elder, and Co.,
65, Cornhill, November 1, 1859.

Our storehouse being in Cornhill, we date and name our magazine from its place of publication. We might have assumed a title much more startling; for example, "The Thames on Fire" was a name suggested; and, placarded in red letters about the City and country, it would no doubt have excited some curiosity; but, on going to London-bridge, the expectant rustic would have found the stream rolling on its accustomed course, and would have turned away angry at being hoaxed. Sensible people are not to be misled by fine prospectuses and sounding names. The present writer has been for five-and-twenty years before the world, which has taken his measure pretty accurately. We are too long acquainted to try and deceive one another; and, were I to propose any such astounding feat as that above announced, I know quite well how the schemer would be received, and the scheme would end.

You, then, who ask what the *Cornhill Magazine* is to be, and what sort of articles you shall supply for it; if you were told that the editor, known hitherto only by his published writings, was in reality a great reformer, philosopher, and wiseacre, about to expound prodigious doctrines and truths until now unrevealed, to guide and direct the peoples, to pull down the existing order of things, to edify new social or political structures, and, in a word, to set the Thames on fire; if you heard such designs ascribed to him—*visum teneatis*? You know I have no such pretensions; but, as an author who has written long, and had the good fortune to find a very great number of readers, I think I am not mistaken in supposing that they give me credit for experience, observation, and for having lived with educated people in many countries, and seen the world in no small variety; and, having heard me soliloquise with so much kindness and favour, and say my own say about life, and men and women, they will not be unwilling to try me as conductor of a concert in which I trust many skilful performers will take part.

We hope for a large number of readers, and must seek, in the first place, to amuse and interest them. Fortunately for some folks, novels are as daily bread to others; and fiction, of course, must form a part, but only a part, of our entertainment. We want, on the other hand, as much reality as possible—discussion, and narrative of events interesting to the public, personal adventure and observation, familiar reports of scientific discovery, description of social institutions—quidquid agunt homines—a *Great Eastern*, a battle in China, a racecourse, a popular preacher—there is hardly any subject we don't want to hear about, from lettered and instructed men who are competent to speak on it.

I read the other day in the *Illustrated London News* (in my own room at home) that I was at that moment at Bordeaux, purchasing first-class claret for first-class contributors, and second-class for those of inferior *cru*. Let me continue this hospitable simile; and say that at our contributors' table I do not ask or desire to shine especially myself, but to take my part occasionally, and to invite pleasant and instructed gentlemen and ladies to contribute their share to the conversation. It may be a fox-hunter who has the turn to speak, or a geologist, engineer, manufacturer, member of the House of Commons, lawyer, chemist—what you please. If we can only get people to tell what they know, pretty briefly and good-humouredly, and not in a manner obtrusively didactic—what a pleasant ordinary we may have, and how gladly folks will come to it! If our friends have good manners, a good education, and write in good English, the company, I am sure, will be all the better pleased; and the guests, whatever their rank, age, sex, be, will be glad to be addressed by well-educated gentlemen and women. A professor ever so learned, a curate in his country retirement, an artisan after work-hours, a schoolmaster or mistress when the children are gone home, or the young ones themselves when their lessons are over, may like to hear what the world is talking about, or be brought into friendly communication with persons whom the world knows. There are points on which agreement is impossible, and on these we need not touch. At our social table we shall suppose the ladies and children always present. We shall not set rival politicians by the ears. We shall listen to every guest who has an apt word to say; and, I hope, induce clergymen of various denominations to say grace in their turn. The kindly fruits of the earth, which grow for all, may we not enjoy them with friendly hearts? The field is immensely wide; the harvest perennial, and rising everywhere; we can promise competent fellow-labourers a welcome and a good wage; and hope a fair custom from the public for our stores at the *Cornhill Magazine*.

W. M. THACKERAY.

Our contemporaries are fond of reviewing magazines—praising and dispraising, and recording changes. None of them, however, have noticed the great change in our venerable friend Sylvanus Urban. Mr. Parker, of Oxford, has made him purely an architectural old gentleman of the Gothic school. He has not, however, worsened Sylvanus by trying to make him what Pope calls "a Gothic Vatican of Greece and Rome."

Correspondents complain of the constant repetition of announcement of books that never appear, and in some respects these complaints are made not without justice. The publisher, however, in such a matter of business, is more than suspect, the principal loser. When is Murray's "Pope" coming out?

Here is a little fact, and a timely one. The trustees of the National Portrait Gallery will not buy Sir Thomas Lawrence's portrait of Lord Brougham. Brougham is alive. His Lordship must be in his grave ten years before his portrait is purchased. But mark the seeing ahead. His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, who loves and understands British portraiture, has bought what the nation would not buy. Lawrence's portrait of Brougham is now one of the many treasures of ducal Clumber.

On Thursday, the 3rd of November, the Stationers' Company, of Glasgow, entertained Mr. Griffin, of the publishing house of Richard Griffin and Co., of London and Glasgow, to a public dinner in Carrick's Royal Hotel, George-square, upon the occasion of his leaving his native city to settle in London. Besides the members of the company, a large number of influential strangers were present.

Our contemporaries announce the death, by his own hand, of Mr. Mitchell, long the intelligent secretary to the London Zoological Society; and we thus record Mr. Mitchell's loss from having enjoyed, in common with others, many hours of informing talk from his well-stored brain.

The architectural work in progress at Twickenham Church has twice been the subject of comment in this column. We have received a further communication from the architect, from which it seems that some of our remarks were made under a misapprehension of

the facts of the case. It appears that the work is a matter of necessity, undertaken at the instance of the proper authorities and of the leading inhabitants, a committee of whom selected the architect. All the solid parts of the structure remain unaltered. In justice also to the architect, Mr. Gordon M. Hills, we are glad to hear, and equally glad to record, greatly as we differ from him in matters of taste, that his professional skill is guaranteed by several successful works.

MUSIC.

An English version of the "Trovatore" has been produced at the ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN. It was performed on Monday, with considerable success. The character of *Leonora* was sustained by Miss Paropa, a young performer of great merit, who has gained reputation at several of the principal theatres in Italy. She is a singer of the first class, and an actress of more than ordinary power. She was received with great applause, and, indeed, achieved a decided triumph. Mr. Henry Haigh appeared to advantage in the character of *Manrico*. He did not entirely look or act the chivalrous troubadour, nor did he sing with sufficient energy; but his sweet tenor voice and the refinement of his style were very pleasing. Mr. Santley gave great effect to the part of the *Comte de Luna*. The famous air "Il balen del suo sorriso" was vehemently encored. The character of *Azuena*, the gipsy, was by far too arduous for so inexperienced an actress as Miss Pilling, but her vocal performance was that of an excellent artist. The piece is got up with a completeness and splendour worthy of Covent-garden Theatre. On Tuesday evening Balfe's "Satanella," which had so long a run last season, was reproduced, with two changes in the cast—Miss Pilling instead of Miss Susan Pyne in the part of *Stella*, and Mr. W. Santley instead of Mr. Weiss as *Arimans*. The opera was again very favourably received, and Miss Louisa Pyne excited the usual furor in that beautiful song, "The Power of Love," one of Balfe's happiest inspirations. "Dinorah" has been twice repeated this week, with as much applause as ever.

Mario and Grisi have not (as it was said they had) left Madrid in consequence of the ill-treatment received by the lady on her first appearance. "Mario," says the *Gazette Musicale*, "has not abandoned the Theatre Royal either as manager or as performer. On the 20th of October last he appeared in the 'Trovatore,' and had a splendid triumph. Grisi is to appear forthwith in the 'Huguenots.' This unpleasant affair seems to have been the result of a hostile cabal, for which the Madrid public were not to blame."

THE THEATRES, &c.

ST. JAMES'S.—A posthumous play of the late Mr. Kenney was produced with decided success on Wednesday. It is entitled "London Pride." As it has no "plot," but only a "plan," the story, which is of the slenderest, is soon told. Mr. and Mrs. Harrington (Mr. L. Murray and Mrs. F. Matthews) outrun their income by endeavouring to keep abreast of society, and refuse to see a country uncle, Mr. John Warner (Mr. Barrett), who, nevertheless, is destined to be their saviour in extremity. *Falsetto*, an Italian, persuades Mrs. Harrington to take a sum of money with which her husband has been intrusted for the purpose of borrowing a diamond tiara for a party, and then runs away with the prize. But the husband's honour is not finally compromised, through the diligence and intelligence of an Irish servant (Mr. Charles Young). The play consists of some neat though rather old-fashioned dialogue; and, being well acted, was entirely successful.

STRAND.—Mr. Halliday has contrived for the boards of this theatre a new burlesque, on the subject of "Romeo and Juliet," on which he has thrown away much cleverness, and by which he has offended many who think that such a poem as Shakespeare's great love-tragedy should have been better revered. The fact is that burlesques, which were once rare, are now too frequent; and the authors, owing to the excessive demands on their invention, are driven to select the themes that lie readiest to their hands. Whatsoever is beautiful in our drama thus invites this kind of desecration. All this must necessarily produce a reaction; and, however successful Mr. Halliday's work may prove, it may, nevertheless, serve as the turning-point in the career of this kind of travesty. It is natural, therefore, that on the head of the present author the vials of indignation should be poured, and he should be made to bear all the censure that this species of stage-perversion may incur. Two good points, however, are noticeable—that in which *Romeo* poisons himself with South African port, and that wherein *Juliet* makes Mr. Tupper's "Proverbial Philosophy" serve her for a narcotic. Of course, the thing is well acted; indeed, the performance is throughout superior to the dialogue, which is, for the most part, of a very trivial character. Puerile and frivolous to an extraordinary extent, it illustrates the depths to which the burlesque writer must now sink in order to support a form of composition which has long outlived its substance. We shall rejoice when managements are compelled to produce something more refined in design, and better qualified to elicit good taste in the execution.

NEW ADELPHI.—Burlesque here, too, demands attention; but in this instance it is translated burlesque, for Paris has also caught the fashion of travestying the best pieces, and the opera of "Dinorah," or rather M. Meyerbeer's "Le Pardon de Plörmel," has not escaped the interference of MM. Dupin and Deincour, who showed it up in "La Chèvre de Plörmel." Of this the management gives a version, called "Dinorah under Difficulties," in which Mr. Toole impersonates a country manager admirably. The whole merit of the caricature and its performance lies in this actor and his part; and in praising this, therefore, the whole of our critical duty is done. To Mr. W. Brough belongs the credit of the adaptation.

OLYMPIC.—Mr. Robson has again appeared in the burlesque of "Medea," to the delight of his audiences.

GREGIAN.—On Monday a poetic drama, under the name of an Italian romance in three chapters, and entitled "Agnolo Dora," was produced at this theatre, with capital scenery and stage accessories, and with complete success. The plot is perfectly original, and develops some points not usually touched on even in West-end theatres. Abstruse points of canon law in relation to the celibacy of monks in Italy are not among the ordinary topics of stage treatment; and these, delivered in blank verse before a popular audience such as generally visits the City-road establishment, might not appear at first sight the most hopeful of experiments. But the result proved that the spectators that so numerous crowd to places of amusement like the present are indeed an educated race, and may be trusted with any argument, however lofty, that is intelligently and intelligibly conducted.

SURREY.—A new drama in three acts was produced on Monday, under the title of "The Patriot Spy." The subject is the deliverance of Flanders from the tyrannical rule of Alva and Philip II.; and the plot of the piece is made to embrace the execution of Egmont and the death of Alva. The latter has no authority in history, and still less the means by which it is compassed. The patriot spy is supposed to be none other than Robert van Artevelde, who, instead of dying at the sack of Ghent twenty years before, has lived under another name as the secretary of the Duke of Alva, for the purpose of thwarting the designs of the Spanish Court, and perplexing the course of the General. This view of an old argument gave great opportunity for some striking situations, which Mr. Creswick interpreted with singular ability and no less judgment. But serious objections lie against the apocryphal character of the incidents; and the want of female interest in it may interfere with its popularity. After the new drama, a drama founded on "The Cavalier St. George" was acted, in which Mr. Shepherd supported the character of the *Cavalier* with great tact and taste. The part of the lady (the *Comtesse de Presle*) was represented by Miss Edith Herard, who performed it with a vivacity, grace, and force that were equally clarming.

EGYPTIAN HALL.—Mr. Albert Smith has reopened this hall with his exhibition of the Celestial Empire and the other notable places which lay in his route, and continues to be as amusing as

ever. Mindful of the public, he has redecorated the picture-hall, and arranged for it a greater power of light, much to the convenience of his audience. The proscenium is remarkably pretty—representing a flower-pavilion, or "sing-song pigeon," prepared for a theatrical entertainment. Much of his lecture is remodelled, and many new songs and anecdotes are added. After the first part, descriptive of China, the second took us back to Mont Blanc, under the name of "Chamouni Revisited." We again in the progress of travel make acquaintance with the Browns, Joneses, and Robinsons; and are, besides, introduced to life and character on board a Red Sea steamer, all which figure admirably in a medley song. Many of the scenes in China are transcendently beautiful; but those also in Paris demand great praise, particularly one, an illuminated picture representing the decorations in honour of the Army of Italy on its entry to the French capital. The splendid pictorial embellishments do credit even to the pencil of Mr. W. Boverly. A new lease of popularity evidently awaits Mr. Smith's renovated entertainment.

THE SCHILLER FESTIVAL, AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—There have been few fêtes given at the Crystal Palace which may be regarded as more successful than that of Thursday last, when the centenary of the birth of Schiller was celebrated. There were not less than fifteen thousand persons present, a large majority of whom were Germans, and who evinced the most intense interest and enthusiasm in the proceedings. An address by Dr. Kinkel, delivered in the best style of this famous orator, formed one of the main features of the programme. The speaker, after a brief allusion to the genius and the patriotism of Schiller, expressed, in the most impassioned language, his desire to behold a united, free, and prosperous Germany. A fine cantata, written by Freilgrath, and set to music by H. Pauer, followed, in the course of the performance of which a colossal bust of the poet, supported by winged figures, bearing laurel branches, was unveiled. The whole company rose en masse, uncovered their heads, and interrupted the performance by repeated shouts and cheers. The famous poem of "The Lady of the Bell" was sung by about a thousand members of vocal associations, under the conduct of M. Benedict. At the close of the musical performance a characteristic torchlight procession was formed in the grounds, in which nearly a thousand persons, male and female, took part. The procession passed along the lower parts of the grounds, round the lake, and the garden terraces; and as the flare of the torches fell upon the fountains, the whole of which were played, the effect was highly picturesque. Two huge burning hoops were formed of the unconsumed torches at the close of the procession, which gave forth a flame and volume of smoke which could be seen for several miles round the country. There was a banquet at the close of the day, to which four hundred Germans sat down, and which was not concluded until a late hour. The whole arrangements of the festival were under the direction of a committee of Germans, and the profits will be applied to some charitable institutions for the benefit of Germans resident in this country.

COUNTRY NEWS.

On Thursday se'nnight two stacks of wheat were destroyed by fire in the yard of the Castle Howard Rectory. Various circumstances indicate that the fire was the work of incendiaries.

The Earl of Carlisle left Dublin on Friday week for Shanbally Castle, the seat of the Earl of Lismore. His Excellency proceeded on Monday to Kenmare House, on a visit to the Earl of Kenmare. He was to leave Killarney on Thursday for Cork, and for Castlemartyr on Friday, where he will remain on a visit with the Earl of Shannon up to the 14th inst., when he will return to the Viceroyal Lodge.

TESTIMONIAL.—A candelabrum, and other pieces of plate, of the value of £800, have recently been presented to Mr. James Bradford by the Swindon bench of magistrates (to which he has acted as clerk for thirty-five years) and a few of Mr. Bradford's private friends, "as a testimonial of their regard and esteem." The whole of the plate was manufactured by Mr. C. F. Hancock, Bruton-street.

ANCIENT REMAINS.—During excavations at Norton, near Malton, the workmen met with a pavement of large stones about three feet deep, beneath which were some ashes and the fragments of a cinerary urn, with a small coin or two of copper of Constantine the Great. In the vicinity a very fine large bronze fibula was also found. Numerous fragments of Roman pottery and beads, together with pieces of Samian ware, have been discovered.

THE LIVERPOOL AND BIRKENHEAD DOCKS.—The docks at Liverpool now comprise two hundred and forty acres of water area, and fifteen miles of lineal quay space. The docks at Birkenhead when completed will furnish a water area of one hundred and seventy acres, and a lineal quay space of nine miles, at a cost of £3,000,000. The Liverpool docks represent an amount of about £7,000,000.

A FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENT occurred at one of Lord Granville's pits, in the neighbourhood of Hanley, in the Staffordshire Potteries, last Saturday. Fourteen men were being drawn up to the surface, when the skip was drawn over the hoisting apparatus, and the poor fellows were thrown out. Ten of them were killed on the spot, and the remaining four were badly injured. An inquest was held on the bodies last Tuesday, and the jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Galland, the engine-man.

AN EXPLOSION OF NAPHTHA took place on Friday se'nnight in the shop of Mr. Swift, chemist, Cheetham-street, Rochdale; and the shopman, Edward Clayton, was burnt to death. There are various rumours afloat as to the cause of the accident. According to one rumour, deceased was lighting the gas with a naphtha-lamp, which exploded, and set on fire a cask of naphtha in the shop. Another states that he was emptying a cask of naphtha which was in the shop, and that the fumes rose from it and ignited from the gas-lights. Whilst, according to a third, the deceased was taking into the shop a small cask of naphtha upon his head, when the bottom went in, and the whole of the naphtha saturated his clothes and ran upon the floor of the shop.

GLASGOW ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—On Monday night the annual meeting and conversation of the members of the Glasgow Archaeological Society took place in the Scottish Exhibition Rooms, Bath-street. The *North British Daily Mail* states that, in addition to the interesting objects which permanently adorn the walls of the upper room, there were exhibited a number of "relics of bygone days," kindly sent for exhibition by the members and other gentlemen who take an interest in that particular branch of study. Amongst the articles were swords, gauntlets, a helmet, a dirk; ancient balls found in the walls of the Bishop's Castle, Glasgow; a key found beneath the old Stockwell Bridge, supposed to be 400 years old; a small image of the goddess Isis, found on the breast of a mummy unrolled in Thebes in 1830, the said image being supposed to be about 3000 years old; ancient spurs, &c. &c. Not the least interesting part of the exhibition were a few illuminated manuscripts of remarkable beauty and age.

DEATH ON A WELSH MOUNTAIN.—A boy of fourteen, named Thomas Hughes, died a few nights ago from exposure on the hills near Allgoch, in Wales. He was going home with his uncle, when night overtook them; the wind was very boisterous and piercingly cold; the snow and sleet fell fast on the ground, and was whirled in blinding eddies through the air. At length the poor boy became quite exhausted, and sank by the wayside, declaring that he could go no further. The uncle was in an agony of distress. He lifted the lad up, and with great difficulty carried him for a considerable distance. Presently a glimmering light appeared in view, and he put the poor boy down, and ran forward in the hope to gain assistance; but it was only an *ignis fatuus*, and disappeared from sight. The man then hastened backwards to his young companion, but failed to find him, and was nearly dead himself when he reached home. The next morning the boy was found dead on the hillside, about half a mile from a small cottage, near to the Nanneth Farms.

A SANDGLASS USED IN CHURCH.—A sandglass for marking the time having been seen in the Established church of a parish near Perth, a gentleman residing near Dundee sent to the clergyman requesting particulars about it, and received in reply the following account of its purpose and uses:—"Our sandglass is a relic of antiquity. There used to be one in every church in the olden time. Their use was to regulate the length of the long-winded orations with which the ministers of those days were wont to favour their hearers. Watches were not so common then as now; and, as the sermons were not written, the preachers, when once set a-going, did not know when to stop without some reasonable monition. With a view to this, a sandglass was erected on a stand in front of the preacher's desk, so as to be seen both by minister and people. When the sand ran out, the preacher, whose duty it was to attend to it, held it up in front of the minister, to let him know how the time was passing."

THE EAST LANCASHIRE UNION OF MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.—On Saturday evening last, in the presence of a crowded audience, Lord Brougham and Lord Stanley, M.P., distributed the prizes and certificates to the pupils in connection with the East Lancashire Union of Mechanics' Institutes. The distribution took place in the Peel Institute, Accrington. On the platform were Sir J. P. Kaye Shuttlesworth, Canon Nicholson, M.D. Potter (Manchester), Stewart (Manchester), Mr. Kennedy (one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools), the local gentry, and many other friends of education. After the prizes and certificates were distributed, the Right Hon. Lord Brougham and Lord Stanley addressed the meeting, setting forth the great value of mechanics' institutes as a means to the education of the masses. Lord Brougham, in the course of his speech, denied that he had declared at the meeting of the Social Science Association at Bradford that he had become a convert to the Maine Liquor Law. His opinion was that we were not prepared in this country for such a measure, but at the same time he held "that a legislative measure of repression should be applied to the sale of intoxicating liquors, which fill our goals with criminals and our work-houses with paupers."

THE VOYAGE OF THE "GREAT EASTERN" FROM HOLYHEAD TO SOUTHAMPTON.

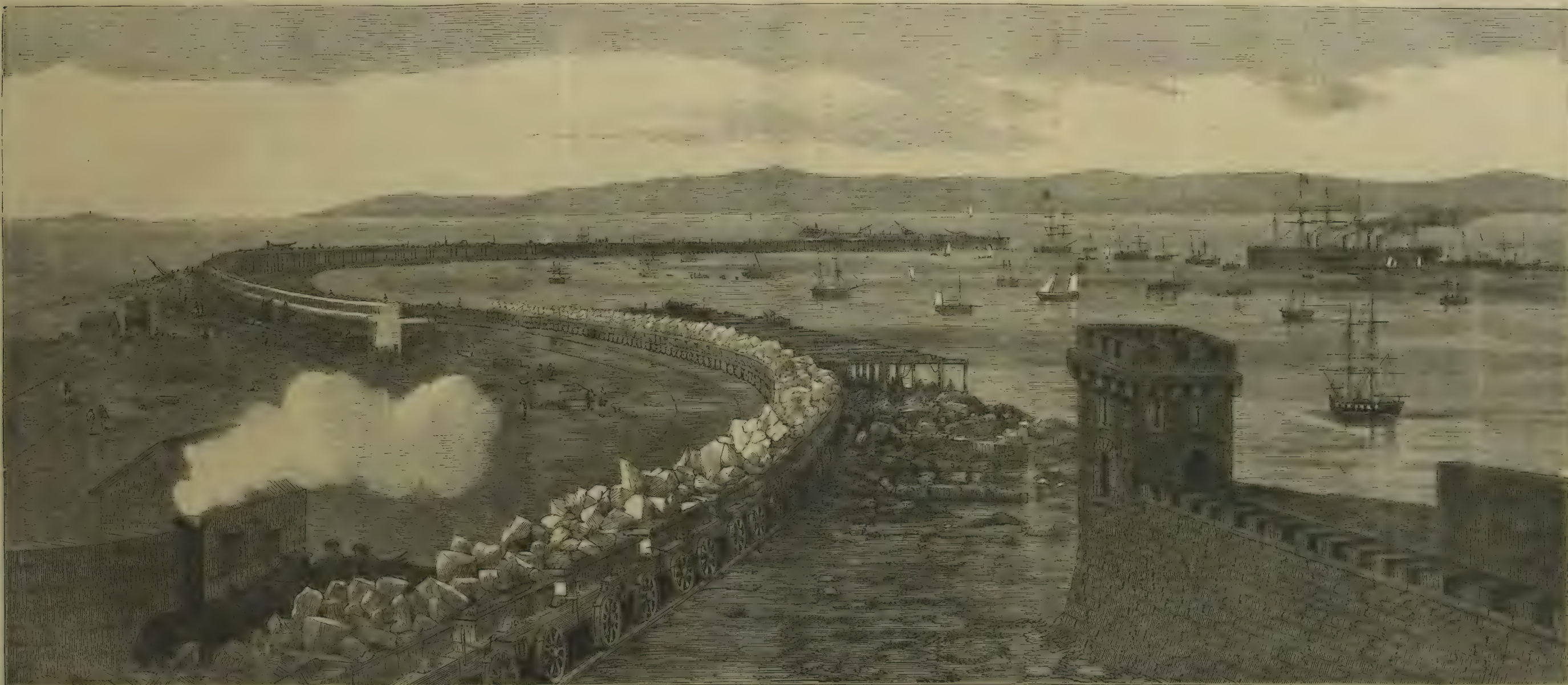
THE run from Holyhead to Southampton which the great ship completed on Friday week contained fewer incidents than any she had previously made, but will not on that account be less gratifying to the shareholders and others interested in the vessel's success. The start was made on Wednesday morning. The process of weighing anchor, owing to the worthlessness of the steam machinery intended to perform the operation, became, however, one of serious difficulty. The *Times* correspondent (from whose description of

the voyage the following account is abbreviated) says:—"The steam gear for aiding in turning in the capstan broke down entirely. Failing even to get in the slack-chain, it was discontinued as utterly useless and labour lost. One anchor, after considerable resistance, was at length hove up by the efforts of the whole crew, but the starboard anchor had bitten so firmly that all efforts to get it to the bows proved fruitless. All the subtle nautical expedients usual on such occasions were of course resorted to by Captain Harrison, but still the anchor was as immovable as the centre of gravity itself, though the crew worked at the capstans till the chain was as rigid as an iron column, and it was evident that something or other must give way.

A few minutes more of obstinate adherence to its hold, and the anchor settled the question by twisting and breaking in half about a foot or so below the stock."

The inhabitants of Holyhead made no solemn farewell to their renowned visitor, and a steam-tug, with some railway officials on board, was the only vessel which came out to see her departure. Steam had been got up in all the paddle-boilers and in four of those for the screw-engines, but it was necessary for some time to continue to work with the screw only. The difficulty which has often been experienced before of getting the paddle-engines to take their vacuum at first continued for some time, and will

always continue at starting till the size of the condenser is altered and enlarged. This defect threw the work upon the screw-engines for an hour or so, during which interval the care of Mr. M'Lennan, the chief engineer, at last got the paddle-engines into slow working order, making their revolutions at between five and six per minute—not enough certainly to propel the ship much, though more than enough to save the screw the labour of turning both the wheels and machinery of the paddles, which was the object then principally aimed at. This difficulty, though of course much affecting the speed of the ship, was then but of little moment, as Captain Harrison had given orders to work both engines easily throughout the night. Thus



THE "GREAT EASTERN," WITH HER STEAM UP, ABOUT TO LEAVE HOLYHEAD HARBOUR ON WEDNESDAY WEEK FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

the screw rose gradually in its revolutions from 26 to 28, 30, and 32, at which last it continued, with a slight occasional increase, until the morning of the following day.

The heavy swell which had been left by the recent gales, though failing, of course, to produce on the *Great Eastern* the effects so well known to passengers by smaller vessels, forced her to roll in a very unequivocal way. Between four and five o'clock the waves began to strike now and then against the vessel's bows with a heavy thump, surging up into the hawseholes in a cloud of spray and water, but always thrown back or turned aside by the lofty black hull which strode over them. At last came one bigger than the rest, hissing ominously out of the thick darkness. It struck the *Great Eastern* with a loud boom, and sent its green water in a heavy lump clear over the forward bulwarks, capsizing one man and drenching another who happened to be near where it dashed inboard; and the *Great Eastern* received her sea christening on the very day two years that she was christened ashore and her launch commenced under the superintendence of poor Mr. Brunel.

During Wednesday night and Thursday morning Mr. M'Lennan had got both sets of engines thoroughly in hand. The screw was making 38 revolutions with easy firing, while the paddles had been so carefully attended to

that they were going 10 with ease, and Mr. M'Lennan offered and prepared to try them at 12 revolutions in the course of the day. The highest which has yet been attained with these engines was almost short of 11 per minute, though expected to do 14; but the chief engineer of the *Great Eastern* expressed himself so confident that they were capable of greater results than had yet been gained when Mr. Scott Russell was in charge that it was determined to try them, and give the ship a fair run. This was done. The fires were made up and the increased pressure of steam soon began to tell upon the ship's speed. The Lizard Light was passed at 12.3, as the vessel began to get fair way on her course, running over the water at speed, and leaving a track like a roadway behind her. The coaling up was evidently telling on her progress, and the run from Longships to the Lizard, a distance of 27 miles, had been accomplished in two hours. The Eddystone Light, a distance of 57½ miles from the last-named beacon, was passed at 2.52, showing a rate of 14 knots, or about 16½ miles an hour, while the run from the Eddystone to the Start, a stretch of 25 knots, was made at 15½ knots, or 18 miles an hour. At two o'clock in the afternoon the patent log was lowered down by Captain Harrison, and kept astern till four. When raised its register showed a distance run of rather more than 31 knots in the two hours. During this trial the paddle had been gradually worked up to 12½

revolutions a minute, the steam in the boilers being at about 22lb. and the engines at about 20lb.

The vessel was abreast of St. Catherine's Light at soon after eleven o'clock, and from this time till daylight kept standing slowly on and off the shore. Captain Harrison, as usual, was on the bridge all night, and it was not till about eight o'clock—when the weather, though still very thick and bad, was at least better than it had been—that he approached the coast, and took the *Great Eastern* round the Isle of Wight, through Spithead, past Ryde and Osborne. At this part of the Solent Mr. James Bowyer, one of the ablest of the Southampton pilots, took charge of her, and, though it was low tide, brought her up to her moorings off Netley as easily and as quietly as if she had only been a steamer of a thousand tons; and in the course of half an hour, she was made fast, and swung round lightly to the stream. As soon as she was telegraphed from Portsmouth flags were hoisted from the principal public and private buildings at Southampton, the bells rang merry peals, and a salute of seventeen guns was fired from the Platform Battery.

The arrival of the *Great Eastern* at Southampton caused immense excitement, and the water is crowded with boats conveying visitors on board and around the huge vessel. The excursion trains of the South-Western Railway are running at low rates of fares, and large numbers of persons are availing

themselves of the opportunity of visiting the ship after its third and most successful trip.

Last Saturday the Mayor, accompanied by the Sheriff and Aldermen of the borough, in their robes of office, and Mr. Stebbing, President of the Chamber of Commerce, went on board to pay their congratulations to the chairman of the company and to Captain Harrison. The municipal body was received by Mr. Campbell and Mr. Bold (the managing directors), Captain Harrison, and the officers of the ship. The deputation was conducted to the grand saloon, where the Mayor introduced his friends; and, after a brief conversation, the Town Clerk presented, in the name of the Corporation, a congratulatory address to the Board of Directors of the Great Ship Company. Mr. Campbell, chairman of the company, made an appropriate reply. The members of the Corporation, having inspected every part of the ship, were served with luncheon in the grand saloon, and left the ship after a stay of three hours.

The *Great Eastern* lies in Southampton Water, nearly opposite the Netley Abbey ruins, about a mile below the new Victoria Hospital, and nearly the same distance above Calshot Castle. She has, at low water, a clear depth of 40 feet below her bottom; and, even when swinging, she will leave on one side a channel of 450 feet, and on the other of 1150 feet.

SUTTON COLDFIELD NEW TOWNHALL.

A new Townhall, or Moothall, as it is termed, in the ancient and Royal manor of Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire, has been recently inaugurated. The principal frontage of the building is towards Mill-street, and the other lies towards an open space that has been cleared between it and the adjacent almshouses. It is two stories in height, except where the fall of the ground has been taken advantage of for a basement story, and the higher level is retained around the building by a terrace 5 feet wide, terminating by the tower on the south front. The principal entrance is in the latter, and is reached by a flight of eight stone steps; the tower forming the vestibule, from which, by folding-doors, the hall is entered. Immediately on the left from this hall is the library and reading-room, and beyond is a passage leading to a surveyor's office, waiting-room, and magistrates' court. This last is 35 feet by 20 feet, and



THE NEW TOWNHALL, SUTTON COLDFIELD, WARWICKSHIRE.

has a distinct public entrance from the north front. In close proximity are two prisoners' cells, and these, together with retiring rooms, complete the accommodation afforded on the ground floor. On the first floor are the Corporation-room, 26 feet long by 18 feet wide; the Assembly-room, 50 feet by 36 feet, and 23 feet high, with the addition of an apsidal end, arranged as an orchestra internally. The tower is about 64 feet high. The style of the building is Gothic, erected in red brick, with dressings of Box ground stone, from the quarries of Messrs. Randell and Saunders, and bands of stone with encaustic tile are introduced as strings and imposts. Internally the pavements are laid with encaustic tiles, and the woodwork is stained and varnished, the ceilings of the principal rooms being enriched with moulded ribs and cornices. The cost is about £4400; and the work has been carried out by Mr. Burdett, of Wolverhampton, from the designs and under the superintendence of Mr. G. Bidlake, of Wolverhampton, aided by Mr. C. Cooper, the surveyor to the Corporation.

THE RECENT GALES.

CORRESPONDENTS from different parts of the kingdom have obligingly forwarded to us sketches depicting the terrible results of the storms which lately ravaged our coasts. From these we have selected for engraving the following three—namely, the Effects of the Storm at Minehead, at Great Yarmouth, and in Torbay. Our thanks, however, are not the less due to all those ladies and gentlemen of whose drawings we have been unable for want of space to make use.

EFFECTS OF THE STORM AT MINEHEAD.

The late gale was severely felt at Minehead, in Somersetshire. The houses along the quay side are shut in between the seawall and the North Hill, which rises abruptly close behind them. From about noon on Tuesday, the 25th ult., torrents of rain descended continually, accompanied by a strong wind E.N.E., which increased to a heavy gale. One coaster after another won its way into the har-



EFFECTS OF THE LATE STORM AT MINEHEAD, SOMERSETSHIRE.

bour, one with its sails blown into ribbons; but even within the pier the sea was tremendous, and several vessels were greatly injured, as they could not be moored securely, and struck against each other. Broken boats and masts of wrecked vessels strewed the shore. The most remarkable effects of the storm, however, were shown in the quay wall and the road inclosed by it. The violence of the waves increased until they reached the height of the houses, much to the alarm of the inhabitants, breaking down the wall and washing away the road in two places to within two or three feet of the doors. The houses were flooded to the height of three feet, causing much loss to the poor inmates, chiefly women, whose male relatives were occupied in trying to save their boats or their employers' vessels.

Our Engraving, from a sketch by Mr. F. J. Townsend, represents the scene which the usually quiet quay presented immediately after the storm while temporary repairs were being made.

EFFECTS OF THE STORM AT GREAT YARMOUTH.

On Tuesday night, the 25th ult., Yarmouth was visited with a most terrific storm of wind and rain, the wind blowing from the S.S.E. a perfect hurricane, the vessels lying at anchor in the roadstead being in great danger. During the night the sloop *James and Jessie*, laden with barrels of herrings, from Fraserburgh, broke adrift from her moorings, and was driven by the violence of the storm completely through the new Britannia Pier, dividing it to the extent of a hundred feet, and became a total wreck. The crew were saved

by life-lines from the pier before she struck. The brig *Paragon*, of Shields, also came into violent collision with the *Elizabeth*, a schooner, of Rochester, both bound for London, and getting entangled, went on shore, the schooner being a complete wreck, and the brig much damaged.

Our Engraving is from a sketch taken by Mr. W. H. Ruggles, of Great Yarmouth.

EFFECTS OF THE STORM IN TORBAY.

The storm on Tuesday, October 25, caused great devastation in Torbay. At the time of high tide on that day, about 5.10 p.m., enormous breakers swept over the seawall between Paignton and Torquay, breaking it down in many places, and destroying a large portion of the coast road. In several places the road was entirely destroyed, being covered many feet deep with the debris of the seawall and immense fragments of rock. In others the sea undermined the road, and absolutely blew it up. No such storm has been known in Torbay for nearly forty years, and the power of the waves was as fully shown as ever it was on the coast of Biscay or on the west of Ireland. Masses of stones, tons in weight, were carried thirty or forty feet from their original position, and the damage done to this mile of road cannot be repaired under £11,000.

The Sketch which we have engraved was taken, the day after the accident, by Mr. Lessel H. Griffin, of the East India Company's Service.



EFFECTS OF THE LATE STORM IN TORBAY.—DESTRUCTION OF A PORTION OF THE SEAWALL FROM PAIGNTON TO TORQUAY.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

HEREFORD, with its mixed meeting, presented a pleasant contrast to the mud of the Pitchcroft meadows the week before. Anatis, the Worcester winner, was second for the steeplechase to Chance; and The Rover, who was made first favourite, found it impossible to give away a year and 19lb. to Broadlands (whose own sister, Whimsical, ran him home) in the Herefordshire Stakes. At Liverpool, Curlew showed that he could win and carry weight as well; while Stockton, who only gave him 7lb., was a very bad fourth. The Middleham Meeting is fixed for Monday; and on Wednesday, &c., Mr. Frail winds up the season at Shrewsbury.

The Quorn made a brilliant opening last Monday at Kirby Gato. A gallant fox was found immediately at Cream Gorse, and bore for Kirby Spinney, turned to the right, and skirting Ashby pastures, on to Thorpe Trussells, which it did not touch, but went over the grass at a rattling pace to Great Dalby. The fences were tremendous, and at this part of the run it was a neck-and-neck race between Miss Walter, Mr. F. Gordon, and Sherwood, who is connected with a great London horsedealer. Here they checked for a few minutes, and, hitting him off again, ran him by Great Dalby Church through Lloyd's farmyard. He then made his point for Thorpe Trussells; but, finding matters too hot, and the wind stiff and plump in his face, he crossed the Twyford Brook, and ran down wind, hoping to dodge his pursuers. Here commenced down the valley for Burrow Hills as fine a piece of hunting as ever was witnessed, and many a good horse had "bellows to mend." Opposite Buttermilk Hill he was headed back to Somerby Town End. Time, up to this point, one hour, and every man glad of his second horse, none more so than Treadwell. He then set his head for Owston Wood—dead beat; slow hunting ensued for half an hour, and he was killed in the open, close by the village. The field then gave Treadwell three hearty cheers for the capital manner in which he had handled his hounds, every one returned home more than satisfied, and no second fox was tried for. The noble master and the Countess of Stamford were out, and went remarkably well; and Sir George Wombwell, Captain Pryme, and Messrs. F. Grant, Atkinson, Callender, Finch, Burbidge (on his grey), and Oakley (on his old mare), were also conspicuous. The field was larger than has been known for some years, and the country was never in finer order. The only regret felt was that so many of the old Meltonians should have missed so fine a thing.

Mr. Rarey gave no less than five representations at the Glasgow Rotundo, and then opened the campaign in Dublin. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Lord Justice of Appeal, the Hon. Baron Hughes, and the Provost of Trinity College, were among a very large and distinguished audience; and a vicious and incorrigible biter, and a colt that had never been ridden or broken, were the two subjects which he handled with most perfect success. He was introduced to the Earl of Carlisle at the close of the performance, and had the honour of breakfasting with his Excellency at the Viceroyal Lodge the next morning. On Saturday last he operated on a mare which, according to the Dublin papers, "could not be caught last Friday though four men were in pursuit of her the whole of the forenoon."

The fourth American match was won by the Eleven with ten wickets to spare, Caffyn and Jackson having all the second innings to themselves. In the fifth match, where the Twenty-two were composed half and half of Canadians and Americans, the Eleven won again in one innings, with sixty-eight to spare, Hayward making fifty and Wisden getting twenty-nine wickets. From an admirable summary in the *Sporting Life* we find that Hayward, the Cambridge crack, headed the poll as a batsman, and made an average of thirty-one runs each match, with three over. Lockyer followed with twenty and one over, and then Caffyn and Carpenter bracketed with twenty and one over. Parr, who only played two matches and part of another, averaged fifteen and one over, and bowled eleven wickets, and had eleven caught from his bowling. Wisden headed the bowling list with thirty and twenty; Jackson came next with thirty-two and eleven, and Caffyn fourth with ten and thirteen. The latter two each bowled one "wide." Lockyer stumped fourteen and caught fourteen, and, perhaps, his wondrous wicket-keeping has been the most prominent feature of the matches. Nothing could exceed the good-humoured spirit in which the Americans have taken their defeat; and their sporting papers glory in the impetus which the sight of the champions from the old country has given to cricket all over the Union.

Mr. Borron's kennel have been in great force at the Ridgway Club. Five of his dog puppies—Black Impression (by Beacon), Blue Steel, Bold Enterprise, Black Banner, and Blue Design—won their first courses in the North Lancashire Stakes, which the first named divided with Piedmont. Bessy Burn also divided the South Lancashire (in which Canopy went down) with Miss Agnes, by Beacon; and Black Impression's sister, Bit of Lace, ran up to Attermore for the Clifton Cup. The Hampton Court Champion, on Tuesday and Wednesday; Bucks and Oxon (Hendred), on Wednesday, &c.; "Hornby, Catterick, and Barnes Champion," on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday; and Alton Club, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, will be the principal coursing fixtures of next week.

HEREFORD RACES.—TUESDAY.

Hunters' Stakes.—Remunerator, 1. Caliph, 2. Hunt Steeplechase.—Omer Pacha, 1. Topsy, 2. Annual Steeplechase.—Chance, 1. Anatis, 2. Corporation Plate.—Norton, 1. Vigo, 2.

LIVERPOOL AUTUMN MEETING.—WEDNESDAY.

All-Aged Selling Stakes.—Donizetti, 1. Malachite, 2. Aintree Plate.—Lady Peel, 1. Adam Bede, 2. Knowsley Nursery Handicap Stakes.—Curlew, 1. Jim, 2. Handicap Hurdle-race.—Romeo, 1. Paeolus, 2. Juvenile Stakes.—Chirper, 1. Lady Emily, 2. Croxteth Welter Cup.—King William, 1. Emerald, 2.

THURSDAY.

Tyrol Stakes.—Lady Emily, 1. Buttercup, 2. Scramble Handicap.—Jurlaw, 1. Lord of Lorn, 2. Steeplechase.—Maria Agnes, 1. Ghika, 2. Corinthian Handicap.—Donizetti, 1. Broadlands, 2. Helter-skelter Stakes.—Miss Eleanor, 1. Irish Emigrant, 2. Sefton Handicap.—Broadlands, 1. Adam Bede, 2.

Letters have been written to the *Times* strongly advocating Milford Haven instead of Liverpool as the place of arrival and departure for emigrant ships.

A subscription list has been started at Liverpool for the relief of the sufferers by the loss of the *Royal Charter*. Upwards of £1000 has already been contributed.

"A MAN OVERBOARD."—When the fleet was off the Eldstone Lighthouse, in the late gale, Admiral Elliot, with the spirit of a true British Admiral, decided at once to "wear the fleet together, stand out to sea, and face the gale." While doing so, a man fell overboard from the jibboom of the *Trafalgar*, which, with the *Emerald* and *Aboukir*, formed part of the "sterminist line." Notwithstanding the violence of the gale, and the heavy sea running at the time, one of the cutters, with a full crew in it, was instantly lowered by Clifford's lowering gear (as now generally fitted by the Admiralty to the ships of the Royal Navy), and the man was saved.

SLAVERY IN AMERICA.—On the 15th ult. the Governor of the State of Vermont, in his annual message to the Legislature, closes with the following remarks on slavery and the slave trade:—"The position of Vermont on the subject of slavery, which has for several years past so much agitated the public mind, remains unchanged. While yielding due obedience to the provisions of the Constitution of the general Government, Vermont does not claim a right to interfere with slavery in the States where it exists by law; she protests in strong and emphatic terms against its extension into the territories of the Union, which she insists shall be for ever consecrated to freedom. And although she does not deny her obligation by compact to surrender fugitives from service, when duly shown to be such, she repudiates all pretensions of right in the slaveholder to bring his slave into this State and hold him here in bondage, and will never, under any circumstances, permit her soil for a single moment to be thus contaminated by the curse of slavery. I am sorry to feel under the necessity of saying that a new and most demoralising manifestation of the progressive and grasping power of slavery has been made during the past year. Not only is the relation of master and slave advocated at the South as the best and most desirable condition of society, but the African slave trade, which, a few years ago, both the South and the North united in denouncing as robbery and piracy, is now openly proclaimed by leading Southern politicians as a legitimate species of commerce, and its reopening even urged as a measure of benevolence and Christian philanthropy. It is unnecessary to say that any attempt to legalise this horrid and abominable traffic will receive the most decided condemnation of the people of this State."

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERM. METEOR.		WIND.		Rain in 24 hours.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	
Nov. 2	29.809	50.4	41.6	74	8	44.7	52.9	SW. WSW.	1.71
" 3	29.774	48.1	40.2	76	5	44.7	54.0	SW. WSW.	1.71
" 4	29.123	50.1	49.0	96	7	40.9	51.3	S. SSW.	3.05
" 5	29.353	50.7	45.0	82	9	40.9	55.0	SSW. SW.	5.79
" 6	29.519	54.7	47.8	79	1	47.8	58.8	SW. WSW.	5.95
" 7	29.732	51.4	41.5	71	8	51.1	55.7	SW. WSW.	4.75
" 8	29.824	45.1	33.0	78	6	41.8	51.0	SW. WSW.	3.97

On Monday evening the first general meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects was held within their new premises, 9, Conduit-street, Manchester-square. The Right Hon. Earl De Grey, K.G., president, took the chair. There were about 300 members and visitors present. An address was delivered by Mr. Tito on the position and prospects of the profession.

THE "GREAT EASTERN."—M. Michel Chevalier, in a letter on the relations between France and England, published in the *Journal des Debats*, estimates that the horse-power of the *Great Eastern*, translated from steam-horses into flesh and blood ones, might amount to something more than that of the whole cavalry of the French army in Italy. "If the *Great Eastern* succeeds," says this writer, "the problem will have been solved, for ocean voyages, of which railways have supplied the solution for journeys across continents. Entire populations may be transported at small expense, and with a rapidity hitherto unknown. For a moderate sum people will go in thirty days to Calcutta, in seven days to America. If, on the other hand, the *Great Eastern* does not justify the hopes it has excited, it will not the less have been a prodigy of mechanism, and a *tour de force* which will put us on the track of important improvements in the arts of naval construction and navigation."

THE BISHOP OF OXFORD AT HALIFAX.—On Tuesday the Bishop of Oxford attended a meeting, held at Halifax, on behalf of the funds of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. In the course of a long speech his Lordship detailed the society's operations in Southern and Central Africa, alluding to the explorations of Dr. Livingstone, and affirming that, if the wealth and happiness of England were to be sustained, there must be a larger supply of that raw material with which our manufactures were fed. Africa seemed capable of producing cotton of the finest growth and in the largest quantities, and that, too, without upholding slavery, which seemed to give a taint to every bale landed in this country from the United States. Having denounced in the strongest terms the traffic in slaves, his Lordship turned his remarks on the present state of Europe, observing that there were not wanting many signs in the horizon to indicate the danger to which England was exposed. They might attempt to conceal the fact from themselves, but England stood the one over of liberty among a number of despotic States (loud cheers). She was a last lingering home (and God make it perpetual) for the victim of persecution of every race and every tongue. No nation could undertake such an office as that without drawing upon itself the hatred, and, if they dared, the violence, of less favoured and oppressed peoples (Cheers). The people of this country must be true to their duties if they would hand down this stronghold of liberty to their children. It was a great matter for this our happy land to rise to the dignity to which God had so manifestly summoned it, and to spread the blessings of Christianity throughout the world; and that, while we were preaching to every nation on earth that blessed liberty, we ourselves should retain our freedom.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

In the early part of the week, owing to a semi-official announcement to the effect that England has agreed to send a representative to the approaching Congress on Italian affairs, there was some activity in the demand for nearly all Home Securities, and some rather large parcels of stock were purchased on account of the public, at further enhanced rates, Consols having touched 96½. Since then, however, the market has become less active, and prices have shown a tendency to give way. The settlement of the account has passed off extremely well. The differences were unusually small, and evidently there is a great scarcity of stock.

Notwithstanding that most of the discount-houses hold large amounts of capital, the rates of discount have shown additional firmness, and no paper is now discounted in Lombard-street under the Bank's minimum. The quotations for first-class bills are as follow:—Short, 2½; three months, 2½ to 2½; four months, 2½ to 3½; and six months, 3½ to 4 per cent. On Thursday the directors of the Bank of England made no change in their minimum, although an advance to 3 per cent was pretty generally anticipated by some of the leading bill-brokers.

Throughout the Continent money is very easy in price. The quotation at Paris, Brussels, and Amsterdam is 3, at Hamburg and Frankfurt only 2 per cent. At those quotations the demand is far from active.

The total imports of bullion have amounted to about £500,000 including several parcels of silver from the Continent. Scarcely any gold has been withdrawn from the Bank; but nearly the whole of the fresh importations have been disposed of for shipment to the Continent. The Brazilian steamer has taken out £44,575, and about £200,000 will be forwarded by the Bombay packet.

We have to announce the suspension of Messrs. Da Costa, De Brath, and Co., a firm connected with the South American trade. The liabilities are about £50,000.

We understand that the new Sardinian Loan of £4,000,000 will be issued at 80. Letters from Turin state that the whole amount has been subscribed for.

The Governments of England, France, and Russia have at length come to the determination that Greece shall be compelled to meet a portion of the interest upon the guaranteed loans. In future, therefore, Greece will have to pay annually £30,000—a very small amount, when it is considered that the sum required is £167,187.

The dealings in National Stocks on Monday were not so numerous; nevertheless prices ruled firm.—Bank Stock realised 227; India Stock, 225; India Scrip, 103½; Consols, for Money, marked 96½; Ditto, for Account, 96½; the Reduced Three per Cents, 95 to 95½; New Three per Cents, 95½; India Five per Cents, 1850, 103½; Ditto Debentures, 1850, 96½; Ditto Bonds, 2s. dis. to 1s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 29s. to 31s. prem. There was some activity on Tuesday, and prices, though they exhibited weakness towards the close of business, were rather on the advance.—The Reduced Three per Cents touched 96½; Consols, for Transfer, 96½; Ditto, for Account, 96½; New Three per Cents, 95½; Five per Cent Annuities, 110½; India Stock, 225; Ditto Five per Cents, 104½; Ditto Scrip, 104½; Ditto Debentures, 1850, 96½; Ditto Bonds, 2s. prem.; and Exchequer Bills, 29s. to 32s. prem. The general tone of the market on Wednesday was flat, and prices exhibited some fluctuation.—The Reduced Three per Cents fell off at 94½; Consols, 96½; New Three per Cents, 95; Long Annuities, 1850, 110; India Stock, 224; Ditto Five per Cents, 104½; Ditto Scrip, 104½; Ditto Debentures, 1850, 96½; Ditto Bonds, 2s. prem.; Consols, for Account, 96½; and Exchequer Bills, 28s. to 32s. prem. On Thursday Home Stocks were very quiet, and scarcely any change took place in their value.—Consols, both for Money and Time, were 96½; the Reduced and the New Three per Cents, 94½; India Five per Cents, 103½ to 104½; Long Annuities, 1850, 110; Exchequer Bills, 29s. to 32s. prem.; Bank Stock was 225½ to 226; India Ditto, 225½ to 226; Ditto Scrip, 103½ to 104.

Compared with last week, the transactions in the Foreign House have been somewhat restricted; nevertheless, prices, almost generally, have been steadily supported. Austrian Five per Cents have realised 74; Brazilian Five per Cents, 102; Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1852, 96½; Ditto, 1853, 96½; Chilean Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 88½; Ditto, 88½; Mexican Three per Cents, 22½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 91½; Peruvian Three per Cents, 70½; Portuguese Three per Cents, 4½; Ditto small, 48; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 90½; Russian Three per Cents, 66 ex div.; Sardinian Five per Cents, 85½; Spanish Three per Cents, 44; Ditto New Deferred, 52½; Turkish Six per Cents, 79; Ditto, New, 69; Turkish Four per Cents, 103½; Venezuela Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 24½; Venezuela One per Cent, 15; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 97; Dutch Four per Cents, 100.

Joint-stock Bank Shares have been in moderate request, at firm prices. Agra and United Service have marked 70; Australasia, 82½; Bank of London, 21½; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 101; London Chartered of Australia, 22½; London and County, 31; London Joint Stock, 31½; London and Westminster, 23; Oriental, 34½ ex div.; Ottoman, 17½; New South Wales, 50; South Australia, 31; Union of Australia, 50; and Union of London, 28½.

Colonial Government Securities fully maintain their values. Canada Six per Cents, January and July, have been done at 116; Ditto, February and August, 112; New Brunswick Five per Cents, 112; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1871 to 1876, 101½; Ditto, 1888 and upwards, 101; South Australian Six per Cents, 113½; and Victoria Six per Cents, 110½.

Miscellaneous Securities have been moderately dealt in, as follows:—Australian Agricultural Land at 20; Berlin Waterworks, 43; Canal Land, 110; Crystal Palace, 12; Ditto, Six per Cents Perpetual Debentures, 100; Electric Telegraph, 103½; English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, 14; London Discount, 31; London General Omnibus, 13; Peel River Land and Mineral, 58½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 78; Ditto, New, 23½; Royal Mail Steam, 53 ex div.; South Australian Land, 33½;

Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada, 6; Van Diemen's Land, 15½; London Docks, 67.

The dealings in the Railway Shares have been on a very moderate scale, yet we have no important changes to notice in prices. The traffic receipts continue large when compared with the corresponding period in 1888. The last return shows an increase in these of the London and North-Western of 416,474; in the South-Eastern of 1,150,505; the Great Northern, 1,177,000; and the London and South-Western, 1,604,100. The following are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Bristol and Exeter, 100½; Caledonian, 92½; Cornwall, 61 to 62½; Eastern Counties, 56½; Great Northern, 102½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 103½; Great Western, 65½; Lancaster and Carlisle, 14½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 90½; London and Blackwall, 60½; London and Brighton, 112½; London and North-Western, 56½; London and South-Western, 94½; Londonderry and Limerick, 52½; Midland, 106½; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 84½; Norfolk, 59½; North British, 54½; North-Eastern—Derby, 50; Ditto, Leeds, 46½; Ditto, York, 74½; Shropshire Union, 46½; South-Eastern, 77½; South Yorkshire and River Don, 63½; Stockton and Darlington, 36½; West-end and Crystal Palace, A and B, 34.

Lines Leased at Fixed Rentals.—Buckinghamshire, 97; Chester and Holyhead, Five per Cent, 113½; Hull and Selby, 111½; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 24½; and North Staffordshire, 104.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Caledonian, 102; East Anglian Saron per Cent, 106½; Eastern Counties (No. 2), 111; Ditto, New Six per Cent, Stock, 127½; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 71; Great Northern Five per Cent, 119; Great Western, Five per Cent, 102½; Ditto, Chester Shares, 14½; London and South-Western Seven per Cent, 103½; Norfolk, Five per Cent, 101; North-Eastern—Derby, Four per Cent, 56; Ditto, H. and S. Purchase, 10; South-Eastern, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 102½.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Atlantic and River St. Lawrence, 53½; Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 56½; Eastern Bengal, 4; East Indian, 101; Ditto, F. Shares, 44½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 38½; Great Indian Peninsula, 98½; Madras, 97; and Seinde, 101.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 4½; Great Luxembourg, 7; Lombardo-Venetian, 11½; Recife and San Francisco, 10½.

Friday Afternoon.

There has been a fair average business doing in Home Securities to-day, and prices have slightly advanced. Consols have realised 96½; the Reduced and the New Three per Cents, 95 to 95½; and Exchequer Bills, 29s. to 32s. prem. India and Foreign Stocks, as well as Railway Shares, continue steady in price.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE (Friday).—A fair quantity of English wheat has come to hand coastwise this week; but the receipts by land-carriage fresh up to day were limited. The show of sample, both from Essex and Kent, was small, and the demand for good and fine parcels ruled steady, at very full prices to, in some instances, a slight advance when compared with last week. Other descriptions sold somewhat slowly, yet the quotations were well supported. We have a fair inquiry for fine dry foreign wheats, at extreme currencies. Low demand, but the market has changed slowly, on former terms. Floating cargoes of grain of all descriptions, were steady in price. There was an active inquiry for making barley—the supply of which was limited—at full quotations. Grinding and distilling sorts supported previous rates. Malt remained full currencies, with a fair demand. We have a good consumptive inquiry for oats, and prices have an upward tendency. Beans, peas, and four were firm, but not dearer.

ARMED AND UNARMED.—English: wheat, 1730; barley, 1570; malt, 430; oats, 940; four, 620. Foreign: wheat, 610; barley, 1780; malt, 630; four, 630; oats, 940; four, 620. English: wheat, 610; barley, 1780; malt, 630; four, 630; oats, 940; four, 620. English: wheat, 610; barley, 1780; malt, 630; four, 630; oats, 940; four, 620.

SEEDS.—Rape and canary have changed hands to a fair extent, at full prices. Other seeds, as well as cakes, have had a slow inquiry, but no forward business. Linseed, English, crushing, 60s. to 62s.; Calcutta, 45s. to 47s.; hempseed, 35s. to 36s. per quarter; coriander, 15s. to 16s. per cwt.; brown mustard-seed, 12s. to 13s.; white, 13s. to 14s.; tares, 8s. to 9s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 27s. to 28s. per last. Linseed cakes, English, 40s. to 41s.; ditto, foreign, 41s. to 42s.; rape cakes, 45s. to 46s. per ton. Canary, 43s. to 44s. per quarter. Red clover, 52s. to 53s.; white ditto, 42s. to 43s. per cwt.

BREAD.—The price of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; of house-nold ditto, 6d. to 6½d. per 4lb. loaf.

IMPERIAL WEEKLY AVERAGES.—Wheat, 42s. 2d.; barley, 35s. 3d.; oats, 22s. 1d.; rye, 30s. 2d.; beans, 38s. 8d.; peas, 38s. 6d.

THE 8½% WEEKLY AVERAGES.—Wheat, 42s. 7d.; barley, 35s. 8d.; oats, 21s. 3d.; rye, 29s. 10d.; beans, 38s. 5d.; peas, 38s. 5d.

ENGLISH GRAIN SOLD LAST WEEK.—Wheat, 119,149; barley, 78,293; oats, 8361; rye, 100; beans, 4567; peas, 3040 quarters.

TEA.—The public sales held this week have gone off slowly, on easier terms. The private market is heavy, and common sound consols is freely offered at 1s. 4d. per lb.

SUGAR.—Good and fine raw qualities have sold to a moderate extent, at full quotations; but inferior kinds have met a dull inquiry, at barely late rates. Refined goods have commanded previous rates. Brown lump, 48s. 6d. to 49s.; wet lump, 47s. 6d.; and pieces, 41s. to 45s. 6d. per cwt.

COFFEE.—We have no change to notice in the value of any description. On the whole the demand may be considered steady.

INDIA.—The demand has continued quiet, at last week's currency.

PROVISIONS.—There is less activity in the demand for fish than; nevertheless, prices are well supported. In the value of English and foreign parcels very little change has taken place. Irish bacon ranges from 53s. to 63s. for forebills, and 55s. to 65s. for overbills. Lard is steady, at 80s. to 70s. for bladders, and 80s. to 60s. for keg. Hams support former terms.

TALLOW.—The demand has become very quiet, at 58s. 9d. for F.Y.C. on the spot, and 58s. 6d. for the year.

OILS.—Lined oil is selling at £22 5s. per ton. Olive supports the recent advance—Gallipoli being worth 23s. Rape is quoted at 43s. for brown, and 43s. 10s. to 44s. for foreign refined. Spirits of turpentine, 34s. to 35s.; and rosin, 9s. 6d. to 10s. per cwt.

SPICES.—The transactions in rum have been only moderate, at about previous currencies. Proof Leeward, 2s. to 2s. 1d.; and proof East India, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 10d. per gallon. No actual change has taken place in the value of any description, in which the dealings have not increased. Grain spirits have maintained late quotations.

HAY AND STRAW.—Meadow hay, £3 15s. to £1 4s.; clover ditto, £3 10s. to £5 5s.; and straw, £1 8s. to £1 12s. per load.

WOOL.—The public sales of colonial, at which about 45,000 bales will be offered, have commenced. At present very little change has taken place in the quotations. The private market is heavy.

POTATOES.—The supplies are moderate, and the demand rules steady, at from 70s. to 120s. per ton.

COALS (Friday).—Hollywell, 15s. 6d.; Haswell, 15s. 9d.; Tansfield Moor, 13s. 6d.; Whitworth, 15s. 6d.; Heston Hall, 15s. 6d.; South Hetton, 15s. 6d.; Burnhope, 13s. 6d. per ton.

IRON.—The market has been quiet, although the supply is large, there is a fair demand at full quotations. Yielding and old parcels, however, are very dull. Mid and East Kent pig iron, 44s. to 47s.; West of Kent ditto, 44s. to 47s.; Sussex ditto, 42s. to 45s. per cwt.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.—(Thursday, Nov. 11).—A full average supply of beasts was on offer in to-day's market, and the general quality of the stock was inferior. All breeds met a slow inquiry; nevertheless, Monday prices were supported. We were fairly supplied with sheep, in which only a moderate business was transacted, at previous currencies.

Prime small calves were in fair request, at full quotations; but inferior real was very dull. For pigs there was a moderate inquiry; but much cows were dull in sale. Per 8lb. to sink the offal—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s. 1d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 6d.; prime large oxen, 2s. 8d. to 3s. 6d.; prime 3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s. 2d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.; prime coarse calves, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime Southdown ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime small calves, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.; nut small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; sucking calves, 13s. to 21s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 26s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 1250; sheep, 4870; calves, 140; pigs, 350. Foreign: Beasts, 350; sheep, 900; calves, 150.

SCOTCH AND LEANING (Friday).—The supplies of meat here to-day are seasonably extensive. Prime beef, mutton, and pork are off steadily, at full quotations; otherwise, the demand is in a sluggish state.—Inferior beef, 2s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; middling ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; prime large ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; ditto small ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; large pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.; inferior mutton, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; middling ditto, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.; prime ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.; small pork, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 10d. per 8lbs. by the carcase.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

W. C. OAK AND C. H. SNOW, Blandford Forum, Dorsetshire, bankers.

BANKRUPTS.

W. ATWELLS, Arundel street, Strand, victualler.—C. KOEHLER, Vico-street, Regent-street, Middlesex, woolen-draper.—W. M. ATWELLS, Southampton, victualler.—J. W. PORTER, T. W. PORTER and R. ROGERS, Salford, screw-bolt manufacturers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.

R. ANGUS, Leith, milliner.—G. WATSON, Borelands, Perthshire, farmer.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5.

BANKRUPTS.

J. OWEN, Westminster bridge-road, Surrey, grocer.—R. MILBURN and J. L. WHITE, Cheapside, City, and Paris, France, merchants.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.

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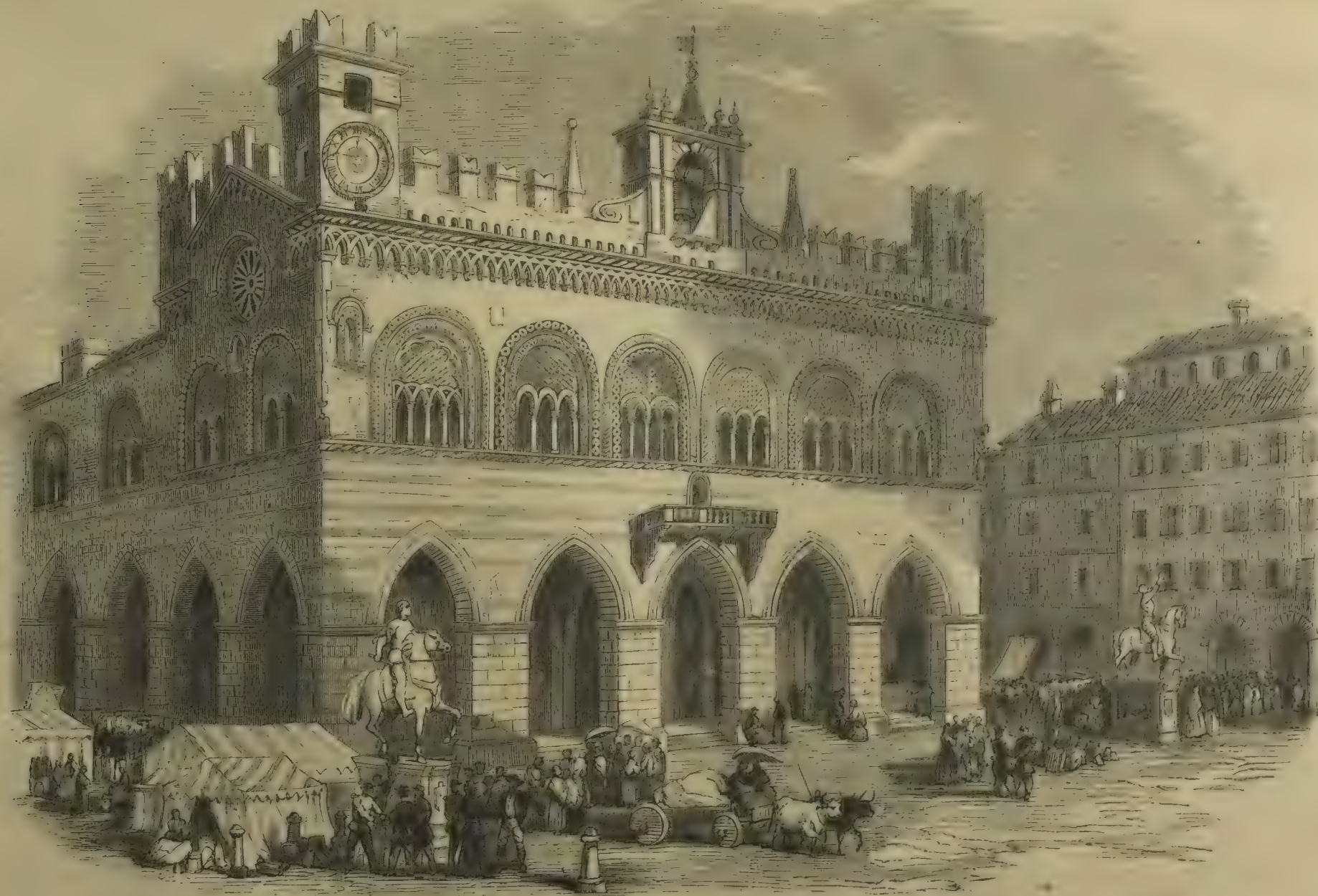
THE SQUARE OF THE CORTES, MADRID, ON THE OCCASION OF THE DECLARATION OF WAR BY SPAIN AGAINST MOROCCO.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

PALAZZO DEL COMUNE IN THE GREAT SQUARE, PIACENZA.

PIACENZA is one of the cities of Lombardy (though actually a duchy of Parma) which the Austrians so suddenly quitted after blowing up the fortress, in their retreat after the battle of Magenta. It received the name of Placentia from the Romans, on account of its pleasant site. Once a rich and splendid community, it has long fallen from its high estate; and, although of late years its fortifications have

been strengthened and repaired by the Austrians, they would have been very inadequate to resist the French. The building represented in the Engraving is the Palazzo del Comune, in the great square of the city (Piazza de' Cavalli). At all times the centre of life and activity, the scene we represent shows it more than usually enlivened by the mutual congratulations of the townspeople and their deliverers from Austrian rule. Our Artist when taking this sketch was the cynosure of hundreds of curious eyes,

The Palazzo del Comune is a fine and picturesque building in the Norman Lombard style, and was commenced in 1281. The lower portion is of stone; the upper, above the first stringcourse, of red brick; the mouldings and ornaments in terra-cotta. The windows of the front are very bold in design; each is different in ornamentation. The Saracenic-looking forked battlements are characteristic of the architecture of this part of the country. The two ends of the building are unlike; in fact, dissimilarity of parts and of material



THE TOWNHALL OF PIACENZA.

seems to have been sought after in this building, which is a most interesting specimen of its class.

The colossal equestrian statues one on each side of the Palace (which give the name to the square, Piazza de' Cavalli) were set up in 1620-24, and designed by Meocci, a pupil of Giovanni di Bologna; they represent Alessandro and Ranuccio Farnese. Although there is too much exaggerated motion in both horses and men, they are forcible works, and very remarkable examples, in bronze, having each been cast at one jet instead of being formed of different pieces. They are said to have cost at least £8000. Alessandro Farnese is the "Prince of Parma" of the old Elizabethan ballad on the Armada:—

Their men were young, munition strong,
And to do us more harm a'
They thought it meet to join their fleet
All with the Prince of Parma,
All with the Prince of Parma.

Ranuccio, the other represented, was the ruffian Duke, who, from the windows of his palace, surveyed the execution of the chiefs of his nobility condemned to death on the false ground of conspiracy. The execution lasted four hours. We do not remember that this event is among the bas reliefs on his pedestal.

THE PALACE AND SQUARE OF THE CORTES, MADRID.

THERE has been lately, and is still, excitement in Madrid of an unwonted kind. From its usual dream of pleasure and dissipation, the city has been awakened to a sense of sterner things, and its thoughts directed from frivolities, intrigues, and bull-fights into a warlike channel, for, as our readers know, war has been just declared in the capital of Spain against Morocco. And great has been the stir created thereupon amid courtiers, priests, soldiers, majos, and majas, in that city. We give one of the scenes which took place in the streets and public places: this particular demonstration occurred in the Plaza de las Cortes, in front of the Palace of the Cortes. The palace is a modern building in a French style (France was the fashion in Madrid), and is a very unworthy performance, being a jumble of architectural platitudes. Neither within nor without is this Spanish House of Commons worthy of any praise; and, sooth to say, the debates and laws made within the edifice are no better than the architecture.

The bronze statue on the left stands in the centre of the square, and represents Cervantes—no very complimentary memorial to the immortal author of "Don Quixote"—for it is very tame and poor in execution. Spite of the arrogant proverb "No hay sino un Madrid"—there is but one Madrid—(and just as well that it is so)—there is little good art to be found in the city save in its magnificent gallery of pictures.

THE PEASANTRY OF EPPING FOREST CLAIMING THE RIGHT OF WOOD-CUTTING.

THE great English forests, with the exception of those which, like the Forest of Dean and the New Forest of Hampshire, are supported and cared for by the Government, have vanished from view. The thick woods which once extended from near London to far beyond St. Alban's have given way to cultivated tracts. At one time so dense was the Middlesex Forest that it became a great harbour for dangerous "thieves and desperate robbers and murderers," and it was necessary to make wide clearings in order to allow for the comparative safety of wayfarers.

When wandering now along the well kept roads, the green lanes, and highly-cultivated fields near, and viewing the now thickly-populated and handsomely-built suburbs of the metropolis, it is not easy to form an idea of its wild and primitive appearance five or six centuries ago. Notwithstanding, there is around London many a spot of rare and picturesque beauty, which, by means of railways, are now as convenient to the dwellers of the metropolis as Bagnigge Wells fields, Islington, and Hampstead were a few years ago. Amongst these neighbourhoods which are the most attractive, and where the untrammelled forms of nature are still to be seen, is the ancient Epping Forest, to which many thousand pleasure-seekers constantly resort. From the thronged streets, and from the bustle and tumult of the City, no contrast can be greater than that which can be made by little more than half an hour's journey to Loughton by railway, and from the station making towards the forest. Here and there are foregrounds of cornfields and rich meadows, and far away the forest may be seen stretching over the high and broken ground. The sunshine and shadows pass pleasantly over those quiet green mosses which tempt the visitor towards them. In parts are clearings, evidently taken from the forest, on which pleasant villas have been reared. In the summer time these are almost buried in roses and other flowers. A closer inspection of Epping Forest will rather disappoint those who expect to find groups of lofty oaks, elms, beeches, &c., like those at Windsor, Bushy, or Hatfield, and such persons will feel disappointed at the dwarfed appearance of the trees. Through these, however, wide glades pass to solitary scenes, which are no less delightful to the artist than to those who in this way have not such cultivated tastes. During the fine weather excursion-trains carry large numbers from the eastern and northern parts of London. Along the roads gaily-decked vans convey multitudes of school children and others, and parts of the forest resound with their cheerful voices. Here and there are bands of music and flags flying. Some old-fashioned dwellers consider that those cheerful sounds interfere with the sylvan character of the place, and would, if they could, prevent such visits. To our eye, however, there is nothing more pleasing than to see these merry groups of pent-up Londoners, who here gather health and enjoyment.

There is no doubt, as railways get more completely formed, and as the population increases in this direction and the nature of the neighbourhood becomes more generally known, that the grounds surrounding Loughton will be as familiar to the multitude as Hampstead or Hornsey now are. It therefore becomes important that this forest land, which is national property, should be carefully preserved, and the encroachments which have been made from time to time put a stop to. Large portions have been taken from the forest in consequence of the want of proper superintendence; and it is astonishing to note how much private property has grown by this means, and how the free rights of the forest have been intruded upon. There are proposals for appropriating parts of this space, which will become yearly of greater use to the metropolis, and which, we hope, will be well considered before they are allowed. The village of Loughton stands on a steep hill about a mile in length. The old-fashioned houses are broken with trees, &c. Those in search of the picturesque might usefully take their sketching materials to Loughton. It has, however, now a deserted and unprosperous appearance. Many of the numerous hostels have been converted to other purposes. In the old stage-coach days this was a bustling and thriving place, between twenty and thirty coaches passing through it every day to and from London.

There are various peculiarities of the Courts of Justice of this district; and regulations respecting the rights and leasing of property, and other ancient forms, and customs, are also connected with the marsh lands of Essex. These privileges of commonage are yearly becoming less and less distinct; the subject is, however, very serious and important, and would be well worthy the attention of an antiquarian lawyer. Some of these rights of pasture are as old as the Saxon times. In various parts of England the common lands, which, in the increased population of the towns and cities, might have been made into parks, and which would have afforded the means of recreation to the inhabitants, have been divided, inclosed, or in other ways disposed of. Old customs and ceremonials are fast dying away. The altered state of society, in a measure, renders this necessary: care, however, should be taken that, in these changes, what is useful at the present time, and what would be so to after generations, should be carefully retained. Many old English observances which have been in use for centuries have become matters of the past, and which the future antiquary and historian will find recorded in these pages.

In the Dean Forest, in Gloucestershire, all persons born within the district have the privilege of working the minerals, coal, iron, &c., under certain restrictions. In like manner those dwelling or born within the boundaries of Epping Forest are under peculiar jurisdiction, and have the right of pasture for horses, cows, and donkeys. They are also allowed during certain months of the year to cut wood for the use of their families from all trees except those which afford food to the Royal deer. Although the deer have long since departed from the forest, those trees are still kept unlogged, and may be easily distinguished from the others. From time immemorial it has been a custom in Epping Forest for the villagers and peasantry to proceed to the wood at midnight and by chopping the branches claim the privilege of woodcutting during the season. The scene is picturesque and curious, and is the more interesting for illustration in consequence of its being likely soon to cease. We are told that measures will be taken to put a stop to the chopping of wood in this district. The neighbourhood is getting more populous, and it is important that the trees should be preserved. The matter will, however, be strongly disputed by the inhabitants, and it will be worth while to consider if arrangements cannot be made to allow, particularly to the poor, those rights which they have possessed for so many generations.

An honour seldom paid to a foreigner has just been bestowed at Berlin in memory of the late Earl of Westmoreland, so many years the British Ambassador in that capital. All the principal military bands were assembled in presence of the Prince Regent and the most distinguished persons in Berlin, and performed Beethoven's Funeral March.

THE NEW LORD MAYOR.

THE Right Hon. John Carter, Lord Mayor of the city of London for the coming year, is descended from a family long located in the county of Northampton, and which first appears in the list of landholders about the middle of the fourteenth century. The subject of our present memoir was born in Southwark on the 8th of March, 1804. He was the second son of William and Mary Mascall Carter, and was originally destined for a military life. A cadetship was obtained for him in the service of the Hon. East India Company, and he commenced and carried on to a considerable extent the studies required by that appointment. At this period the death of his elder brother opened out a new field for his exertions, and he, accordingly, was induced to forego the prospects which the army in India offered. He applied himself now to the exact sciences, more especially as connected with the profession of a chronometer-maker, and he was not long in finding that a profound knowledge of the principles which are developed in the horological art are sure eventually to obtain both acknowledgment and reward. Mr. Carter's success in the scientific pursuits to which he had attached himself became extensively known. His chronometers obtained repeated prizes and large pecuniary rewards from Government. His claims were recognised by the Royal Astronomical Society, and he was unanimously elected a Fellow of that distinguished body in the year 1830. He had meanwhile been elected a member of the Common Council, and in the year 1851 was elected to the position of Alderman of the ward of Cornhill. In the year 1853 he served the office of Sheriff, and his shrievalty was distinguished by a liberal yet discriminating hospitality. In the year 1855 he was chosen by our Government one of the jurors in the eighth section of mechanics at the Imperial Exposition at Paris, Sir David Brewster being his only colleague. This distinguished honour was due to the ability and scientific knowledge displayed by the Alderman in his professional capacity. For this he received two medals, one of silver and another of bronze, and a brevet. Before the close of the Imperial Exposition he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, Earl Stanhope (the noble president), the venerable Sir Henry Ellis, and many other men of note and distinction, being present at his reception. He has the honour to hold the commission of the peace as a magistrate of London, Middlesex, and Westminster; is a Deputy Lieutenant of the city of London; and recently, at a large and influential meeting of the citizens of London at Guildhall, was chosen Colonel of the London Rifle Brigade. His establishment in Cornhill, at the corner of Bishopsgate-street, has long been remarkable as the chief point in the City where the exact hour of the day may be accurately ascertained from a large clock which is visible to all passers-by, and which is regulated by Greenwich time. In addition to this there has been for some considerable period erected on the roof of his house a time-ball similar to that over the Telegraph Office in the Strand, and which is raised and let fall by means of electricity at one o'clock precisely, simultaneously with that at the Observatory in Greenwich Park.

Mr. Carter married Amelia Louisa Wastell, granddaughter and coheir of Sir Jonathan Miles, a gentleman who had filled the honourable office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex. In this union he found all the elements of happiness, and now sees himself surrounded by a numerous and promising family.

SWEARING-IN OF THE LORD MAYOR.

On Tuesday afternoon the Lord Mayor for the year ensuing, Alderman Carter—having been entertained to breakfast with the members of the Court of Aldermen, Common Council, the Master and Wardens of the Clockmakers' Company—proceeded in state to the Guildhall, when the ancient formal ceremony of swearing-in was gone through, the Chamberlain, sword and mace bearers, and all the other civic functionaries, delivering up their insignia of office to the late Lord Mayor; and after the Lord Mayor had subscribed and taken the oaths, and had been invested with the gold collar, the late Lord Mayor left the chair, and inducted the present Lord Mayor into his office; upon which the Chamberlain, sword and mace bearers, and other functionaries were reinstated into their office. The Lord Mayor then received the complimentary congratulations of all the members of the Corporation present.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

The customary procession, on the 9th of November, from Guildhall to Westminster, and the presentation of the new Lord Mayor to the Judges, took place on Wednesday last. At half-past eleven o'clock the procession having been formed moved in the following order:—

Police Constables to clear the way.
Drums and Pipes of the Royal London Militia.
City Marshal's Men.
THE BAND OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.
Three Trumpeters.
Watermen carrying Banners of the various Livery Companies of the City of London.
The Bearer of the Whitchapel Company of Clockmakers.
THE BAND OF THE LONDON RIFLE BRIGADE.
Watermen bearing the following Banners:
Royal Standard.
Banner of Arms of the Clockmakers' Company.
Banner of Arms of the City of London.
Banner of Arms of the City of London.
Banner of the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor.
Clerk of the Company, in his Chair.
The Court of Assistants, in their Carriages.
The Master, in his Chair.
Three Trumpeters.
The Under City Marshal, on Horseback.
The Lord Mayor's Bearer.
Watermen bearing the following Banners:
Royal Standard.
Banner of England.
Banner of Scotland.
Six Streamers of the City Arms.
Banner of the City of London.
THE BAND OF THE COLDESTREAN GUARDS.
The Two Under Sheriffs.
The Officers of the Corporation of London.
THE BAND OF THE ROYAL LONDON MILITIA.
Three Trumpeters.
Banner of Mr. Sheriff Gabriel.
Mr. Sheriff Gabriel, in his State Carriage, attended by his Chaplain.
Three Trumpeters.
Banner of Mr. Sheriff Phillips.
Mr. Sheriff Phillips, in his State Carriage, attended by his Chaplain.
The Aldermen who have not passed the Chair.
The Recorder.
The Aldermen who have passed the Chair.
THE LATE LORD MAYOR.
THE LADY MAYORESS.
In her State Carriage.
The Lord Mayor's Servants, in State Liveries.
THE BAND OF THE LIFE GUARDS, MOUNTED.
The Upper City Marshal, on Horseback. Gentlemen of the Lord Mayor's Household.
THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR.
In his State Carriage, drawn by six Horses.
Attended by the Chaplain, Swordbearer, and Common Crier.
Guard of Honour, on Horseback.

The procession passed through Gresham-street, Princes-street, King William-street, and Gracechurch-street, to Cornhill. On Cornhill, the ward which Alderman Carter represents, a triumphal arch was erected. At the entrance to the parish church of St. Michael, Cornhill (the interior of which church is illustrated on page 459), the procession came to a standstill. The children of the Cornhill and Lime-street Ward Schools advanced and presented to the Lord Mayor, who has for some time past acted as president of the schools, an address thanking him and the Lady Mayoress for the kind support they had rendered to them. His Lordship having received the address, and said a few words of encouragement to the children, the procession moved on down Cornhill, along Cheapside, Queen-street, Cannon-street, St. Paul's Churchyard, Newgate-street, Skinner-street, Faringdon-street, Fleet-street, and the Strand, to the Court of Exchequer at Westminster. The morning was extremely fine, and the whole line of procession was filled with people.

On entering the court the Lord Mayor took his place in the middle of the row usually occupied by Queen's counsel. There were on each side of his Lordship the late Lord Mayor (Alderman Wire), the Sheriffs, the Recorder, and several Aldermen. The vacant space in front was occupied by members of the Common Council, and the back seats were filled with barristers and spectators. On the bench were the Lord Chief Baron, Mr. Baron Bramwell, Mr. Baron Watson, and Mr. Baron Channell, who wore their scarlet robes.

The Recorder said he had to introduce to their Lordships the Right Hon. John Carter, Alderman of the ward of Cornhill, who had been elected by his fellow-citizens to the high and honourable office of Lord Mayor for the next year. That gentleman had pursued a highly honourable course as a commercial man in the city of London, and it was on that account that he had won that general respect which he now enjoyed. He had next to introduce Mr. Alderman Wire, who had filled the office during the past year.

The Lord Chief Baron addressed the Lord Mayor and Alderman Wire, congratulating the first on his elevation to office, and the latter on the manner in which he had discharged the duties of the mayoralty during his year of office.

The Recorder, on the part of the Lord Mayor, then invited the Judges to the banquet which was to take place in the evening. The Lord Mayor and the officials proceeded to the other courts for the purpose of inviting the Judges to the banquet.

The procession then returned, and was joined by the Ambassadors, her Majesty's Ministers of State, and other persons of distinction invited to the banquet, which took place in the evening at the Guildhall.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

EARL WALDEGRAVE.

THE Right Hon. Sir William Waldegrave, eighth Earl Waldegrave, in the county of Northampton, and Viscount Chewton and Baron Waldegrave, of Chewton, in the county of Somerset, and a Baronet, was the fourth son of George, fourth Earl Waldegrave, by his wife, Lady Elizabeth Laura, daughter of James, second Earl Waldegrave. He was born at Navesstock Hall, in Essex, on the 27th of October, 1788, and was educated at Eton. He entered the Royal Navy as a first-class boy on board the *Thetys*, 74, in August, 1801, and

we find him two years afterwards having attained the rating of midshipman to the *Medusa*, 32, and he was in that vessel when its Captain, Sir John Gore, captured three Spanish frigates laden with treasure, and destroyed a fourth, off Cape St. Mary, in 1804. Waldegrave became a Lieutenant on the 29th of July, 1806, and he was appointed to the famous *Ville de Paris*, 110 guns, bearing the flag of the illustrious Lord Collingwood, and forming part of the squadron with which his Lordship was clearing the seas of the remains of the enemy after the victory of Trafalgar. Waldegrave behaved so well at the destruction of the French armed store-ships, defended by numerous strong batteries, in the Bay of Rosas, that he was mentioned with high commendation in Lord Collingwood's public letter, and he bore the despatches home. After other honourable and active service, Waldegrave commanded the *Revenge* at the siege of Acre in 1840; and was in 1841 senior officer in the Bay of Tunis, with the *Ganges*, 84, and the *Implacable*, 74, under his orders. He obtained the Captain's good-service pension in 1842, and returned to England in March of the same year. On the 1st of October, 1846, he accepted the rank of Retired Rear-Admiral. He had on the 28th of September of the same year succeeded his nephew as eighth Earl Waldegrave. He married, first, the 10th of August, 1812, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Samuel Whitbread, Esq., of Cardington, Beds, by whom, who died the 1st of March, 1843, he had three sons and two daughters: of the latter the two younger are married—viz., Lady Laura to Roundell Palmer, Esq., Q.C.; and Lady Maria to the Rev. W. Brodie. Earl Waldegrave married, secondly, on the 8th of December, 1846, Sarah, relict of Edward Milward, Esq., of Hastings, and daughter of the Rev. William Whitear, Prebendary of Chichester, by which lady, who survives him, he has had no issue. The Earl's eldest son, the gallant William Frederick Viscount Chewton, died on the 8th of October, 1854, of wounds received at the battle of the Alma, and his death was a shock to his father's health from which he never recovered. The noble Earl gradually and most reluctantly relinquished one active pursuit after another, and in 1856 he was unable to attend in the House of Lords. The Earl's death occurred at his favourite residence, Hastings, on the 24th ult. He is succeeded by his grandson, William Frederick, now ninth Earl Waldegrave, a youth eight years of age, the elder son of the late Viscount Chewton, by his wife, Frances, only daughter of Captain Bastard, R.N., which lady has erected at Scutari a monument to her husband's memory.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR H. L. BAKER, BART.

Sir Henry Lorne Baker, C.B., second Baronet, of Upper Dunstable House, Surrey, a Vice-Admiral R.N., was the eldest surviving son of Sir Robert Baker, the first Baronet, by his wife, Dinah, daughter and sole heiress of William Hayley, Esq., Alderman of and M.P. for the city of London, and was grandson of Dr. Baker, of Richmond, Surrey. He was born at Nauncy, the 3rd of January, 1787, and entered the British Navy when ten years of age. His career was active and distinguished. He assisted at the storming of Sumatra, St. Domingo. He obtained promotion for his conduct at the defence of Anholt, in 1811; and he behaved with much gallantry at Guadaloupe, in 1815, and was made a C.B. He became a Retired Vice-Admiral in 1858. Sir Henry, who succeeded his father as second Baronet the 4th of February, 1826, married, the 27th of June, 1820, Louisa Anne, only daughter of William Williams, Esq., M.P., a descendant of the Williamases of Dorsetshire, by whom he leaves two sons and four daughters; his third daughter, Adelaide Noel, is the wife of Arthur Spurling, Esq. The gallant Admiral died on the 2nd instant, at his mansion, Dunstable House, Richmond. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Henry Williams, M.A., in holy orders, now the Rev. Sir Henry Williams Baker, the third Baronet he is Vicar of Monkland, Herefordshire.

METEOROLOGY: THE LATE GALES.—We are glad to learn by a letter from Admiral Fitzroy in the *Times* that observations respecting the late very remarkable weather will be collected and discussed, the time being limited to the period from October the 20th to November the 10th, and that the results will be printed and circulated as soon as possible. From communications received by the Secretary of the Board of Trade it has been proved that the northerly storm of October 25th and 26th came along part of the west of Europe, and did not at all affect the west of Ireland; and that the southerly storm of the 31st of October and the 1st of November came to the southerly coasts of England and Ireland before it was felt in more northerly places.

MR. BRIGHT ON TAXATION AND REFORM.—At a meeting of the Birmingham Landlords' Association, on Friday week, a letter from Mr. Bright was read, in reply to one which had been addressed to him by the secretary. The honourable gentleman expressed his abhorrence of the tax, but he sees no way in which it can be got rid of so long as our Governments and Parliaments are so outrageously extravagant as they have been and are. He repeats his assertion that the Government departments are simply a gigantic system of out-door relief for younger sons. An aristocracy, he says, working with and through a mock representation "is the most complete instrument ever devised to squeeze wealth from the toil of a nation under the pretence of governing it." The only real security, in his opinion, for economy in Government and for fairness in the laying on of burdens is to be found in a House of Commons which shall honestly represent the people of the United Kingdom.

RICHARD FREWEN, M.D., who gave the name to Frewen Hall, the residence of the Prince of Wales at Oxford, was descended from a brother of Archbishop Frewen, who was President of Magdalen College, Oxford, and who died in 1664. The said Richard Frewen was a physician of some eminence in the last century, and practised at Oxford and Bath. He left a considerable sum to the Bath Hospital and the Oxford Infirmary. There is a marble bust of him in the Radcliffe Library and another in Christchurch Library at Oxford, and portraits of him in Bath Hospital and another in possession of the Frewen family at their residence in Sussex. It is related of him that he was married three times, and had eight children, none of whom survived him.

PROSPECTS OF DISEASE IN NEW YORK.—The recent report of the New York Sanitary Association leads us (says the *Lancet*) to the conclusion that the miseries of the poorer classes in New York exceed those of almost every other civilised people. In this grand continent of virgin land, where almost boundless space stretches out before the explorer, where millions of acres have for centuries awaited cultivation, and nature is so bountiful that "if you tickle her with a hoe she laughs with a harvest;" in a city which has sprung up in a wilderness within the last century, the masses are crushed one upon the other, as in our narrow island, and horded together in filth and depravity such as London cannot parallel. Hundreds of families vegetate in dark cellars; as many as twenty-five persons are found in some localities sleeping in one room. The value of land in the city is so great that a system has been adopted of building "tenement houses," holding 126 families, and paying from 25 to 30 per cent on the first cost. They are so constructed as to make even tolerable ventilation impossible. A current of fresh air can never be passed through them after they are finished. The families sit, do all their work, cook, wash, and eat in one room, amid filth such as no decent farmer would drive his swine into, and where there is but little more reticence than upon a public common. Light and air are alike excluded from the rooms, which have each but "one window looking out against a solid brick wall, eight feet from them, and from this alley-way the odours arising from the horrid vault beneath mingle with every inhalation of these poor creatures."

FINE ARTS.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.—NEW PICTURES.

THE National Gallery has opened after the usual autumnal vacation, the collection being enriched by five additional pictures, two of which are from the Northwick collection. A third purchase from the same splendid gallery—viz., "The Infancy of Jupiter," by Giulio Romano—has not yet been hung.

Foremost in importance and interest, and undoubtedly one of the most interesting works in the whole collection, is the "Portrait of Masaccio," by himself, painted on panel, from the Northwick Gallery. Thomaso Guido (such was his real name), the precursor of Raphael in dramatic painting, was the first who successfully forsook the old traditions of art as to form and expression, and painted the human face with the truth of nature. So devoted was he to his favourite art that he paid little attention to the toilet, from which circumstance he acquired amongst his fellow pupils the nickname of "Masaccio," *Anglice* "Slovenly Tom." And here we have him before us, just as we may suppose him to have looked when at work in Ghiberti's studio, clothed in a dark brown blouse, with white cotton edging, which is fastened close round the neck, and with a little red cap perched on the top of his thick brown unkempt hair. The face shows neither high birth nor fine breeding, but is remarkable for that intelligence and energy of character which distinguished this true-born genius. The mouth is compressed, with a saucy curl; and the eyes, brown and full-orbed, peer, as it were, into one's very soul. Wonderful head of wonderful man! We can believe all that history records of the mighty achievements of the original from this one memorial of himself. The manipulation is admirable—the flesh fleshy and lifelike, notwithstanding a little fading in the colour. Masaccio died suddenly, in 1443, at the age of forty-one. Some suspect that he was the victim of poison. The present portrait appears to have been painted when he was a little over twenty years of age. It will be recollected by many of our readers as having been exhibited at the Arts Treasures Palace at Manchester.

Turning from this bright example of early Florentine art to a "Pieta" by Carlo Crivelli, we are struck with the difference in style and character which marked the contemporaneous art of the Venetian school. In this school, which was so soon to be adorned by the effulgent pencils of Giorgione and Titian, the dry and severe Byzantine type prevailed even to the end of the fifteenth century, and Carlo Crivelli was one of the painters of this class. In the dead body of Christ, supported on the edge of the tomb by two angels, nothing is omitted that may suggest the terrible sufferings to which it has recently been subject. An icy grey pallor covers the whole surface, which is deformed by rigid contractions; and gaping wounds, with hard edges, stare out from the breast and hands. The aspect of the face is that which would result from acute and protracted suffering, ending in exhaustion. A partial relief to this cruel study is found in the tender expression of sorrow depicted in the faces of the two angels, which in themselves are extremely pleasing, showing a dawning of life in spite of morbid traditions. This picture, which was part of an altarpiece formerly in the Church of the Frati Conventuali Riformati at the Monte Fiore, near Fermo, was purchased for the nation in Rome from Cavaliere Vallati.

The remaining three pictures we have to mention are, like the last, of the Venetian school, but of a later period. "The Nativity," surrounded by Saints in Separate Compartments," by Romanino, was purchased at Brescia of the Counts Angelo and Ettore Averoldi, in 1857; and we presume the interval since has been occupied in cleaning and varnishing, and in the construction of the heavy expanse of framework in which the various compartments are inclosed. This framework, we may observe, by its mass and glitter, distracts the eye, and mars the effect of colour in the pictures; whilst, in addition, by the height to which it reaches, the upper portion of the central compartment is placed in a very trying light, close to the skylight, obliging one to go more than halfway across the room to obtain a view of it. Girolamo Romano, or Romanino, was a painter of eminence at Brescia, a pupil of Stephano Rizzi, but, in all that pertained to the grand attributes of his art, owing little to his instructor. He is said to have taken Titian and Giorgione as his models in colouring; but his modelling and outline generally are more defined than we find in either of those masters. The work before us, which was painted for the high altar of the Church of Alessandria at Brescia, is considered one of the finest of his productions, and is well worthy to establish his claim to a distinguished rank in the art of the period to which he belonged. In the central compartment, representing the Nativity, we admire the sweet expression of reverence and humility in the Virgin, who kneels before the Divine infant, as well as the noble solemnity in the head of the Joseph. The background affords a glimpse at a wild landscape, with houses, and a few sheep, with their shepherd. Above is a choir of young angels remarkable for beauty of form and arrangement, and for the lightness with which they appear to soar into the air. On the left of this picture is a full-length figure of St. Alessandro in armour, and above it a half-length of St. Filippo Benizio, and on the right St. Jerome in the Desert, full-length, below, and a half-length of St. Gaudioso, Bishop of Brescia, above. All these figures have a certain air of grandeur and individuality about them, which shows originality and purpose in the master. The colouring is rich and harmonious.

Alessandro Bonvicino, commonly called "Il Moretto," was another native of Brescia, where he was born in the early part of the sixteenth century, being some twenty or thirty years after Romanino. He was considered one of the greatest artists of the period. Like others of the Venetian school, he founded his system of colouring upon that of Titian, and in afterlife he endeavoured to emulate the grandeur of composition and expression displayed so triumphantly by Raphael. The National Gallery already possessed one specimen of this master's hand, being the Portrait of an Italian nobleman, purchased in 1853; but it was of a class which afforded no idea of his powers in their more worthy form of development. The trustees have done right, therefore, in our opinion, in selecting from the Northwick collection the large picture of "St. Bernardino, of Siena, and other Saints," which, for want of better accommodation, now hangs in the little left-hand room at the top of the stairs. We have here a striking example of the stern solemnity of purpose displayed in religious painting of the great original schools in all parts of Italy, so different from the meretricious airs and graces introduced in later periods, more particularly by the followers of the eclectic schools. St. Bernardino is in the centre, a grand apostolic figure, holding up in his right hand a circle containing the monogram of Christ "I. H. S.," in his left an open book, with the words "Pater manifestavi nomen tuum hominibus;" and at his feet are three mitres, inscribed with the names of the three cities of which he is said to have refused the bishoprics—Urbino, Siena, and Ferrara. On either side of him, in pairs, are St. Jerome, St. Joseph, St. Francis, and St. Nicholas of Bari, all breathing the most fervent, unaffected piety. Above, in the clouds, are the Virgin and Child, with St. Catherine and St. Clara kneeling in devotion. This picture is painted in a broad manner, in a grey, subdued tone, which enhances the mystic solemnity of the subject.

Girolamo da Treviso was another Venetian artist of the same date as the preceding; but he formed his style upon the Roman school, which he visited in early life—Raphael, of course, being the great object of his imitation. The picture of "The Madonna and Child Enthroned" now added from the Northwick collection is a striking exemplification of this grafting of the attributes of the great school of form and composition upon that of colour. This picture was formerly the altarpiece of the Boccaferri Chapel in San Domingo in Bologna. The Madonna and infant Christ are represented under a canopy, with Saints Joseph, James and Paul—the last of whom presenting the donor, who is clothed in a black robe, to the Saviour, who is represented in the act of giving his benediction. Behind the throne are some angels playing musical instruments, and in the background the view of a town. The aim at Raphaelian treatment, though sufficiently apparent, is not carried out with entire success. The head and face of the Madonna are commonplace in character, and an attempt at adornment is made in the crimped and plaited hair.

The infant Christ is a pretentious figure, more after Parmegianino than Raphael, and not unlike the Christ in "The Vision of St. Jerome" in another apartment of the gallery. The saints show dignity of deportment, but with too obvious study in the arrangement, particularly in the pose of the hands. The outline and modeling of the figures generally is somewhat hard; and the colour is so full-toned as to stand out in killing contrast to the works by Murillo, Spagnoletto, and Velasquez, which surround this picture.

Altogether, we consider these new acquisitions as of no ordinary importance, illustrating periods and schools of art hitherto but imperfectly represented in this country.

THE EX-GRAND DUKE OF MODENA.

WE translate from a recent number of the official *Gazette* of Modena, published with the sanction and under the authority of the Provisional Government, a somewhat remarkable document. It contains a series of petitions and memorials presented from time to time to the Grand Duke, with the Duke's instructions thereupon; as afterwards forwarded to him by his Ministers. The peculiarity in the case is that the eccentric tyrant—half or wholly crazed, as all tyrants eventually become, if they live long enough—was accustomed to amuse himself by writing the replies sometimes in a circular or oval form around the petition, and sometimes in the

form of a spiral, forcing the Minister to whom they were addressed to turn the paper round and round to get at the meaning. A facsimile of two of the most curious of the number is presented below. The Grand Duke, the last representative, it appears, of the Royal house of Stuart—of unhappy memory in these realms—appears to be too bad even for the Emperor of the French. In his letter to the King of Sardinia, Napoleon III., while stipulating for the return of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, expresses his Imperial wish and command to hand over the territories of Francis V. of Modena to the Grand Duchess of Parma. If he were simply a tyrant he might have been tolerated; but to be both a tyrant and a lunatic appears to have been too much of a bad thing to suit the views of the French ruler; so Francis V. finds no place in the new programme, and must amuse himself in Austria as best he can. Doubtless, some place or other will be found for him by the chief of the house of Este, and it is to be hoped that it will be one in which he can do no harm.

PETITION.—D. S. asks that, in order to give an education to his son, aged twenty, he may be admitted into the Corps of Cadets, he paying all necessary expenses. The Bishop of Reggio recommends especially this memorial to the Duke.

RESPONSE OR ANSWER (written in the form of a large O).—At present, as far as is known, there is no place vacant.

PETITION.—Carlin, the upholsterer to the Court, asks to be allowed, during the season, to take advantage of the mineral muds at Catajo (a country seat of the Duke) to cure his leg, as he did last year, this being considered absolutely necessary by the physicians.

RESPONSE.—We allow the leg of Carlin to be lodged at Catajo, the same as last year.

PETITION.—The engineer Gius ppo Musi, of Carpi, asks as a favour to be repaid an overpaid property tax from the date of the passing of that tax, and that in future the charge should be reduced to the legal amount.

RESPONSE, in the form of a volute or spiral line (See No. 1).—To the Exchequer for a report on the subject, to inform us whether there be precedents of other persons who may have been in the same case as the petitioner.

PETITION.—The widow Countess Barbara Salis begs that the temporary pension granted to her, and now no longer paid, may be paid for the future, as the Duke had verbally promised the Countess.

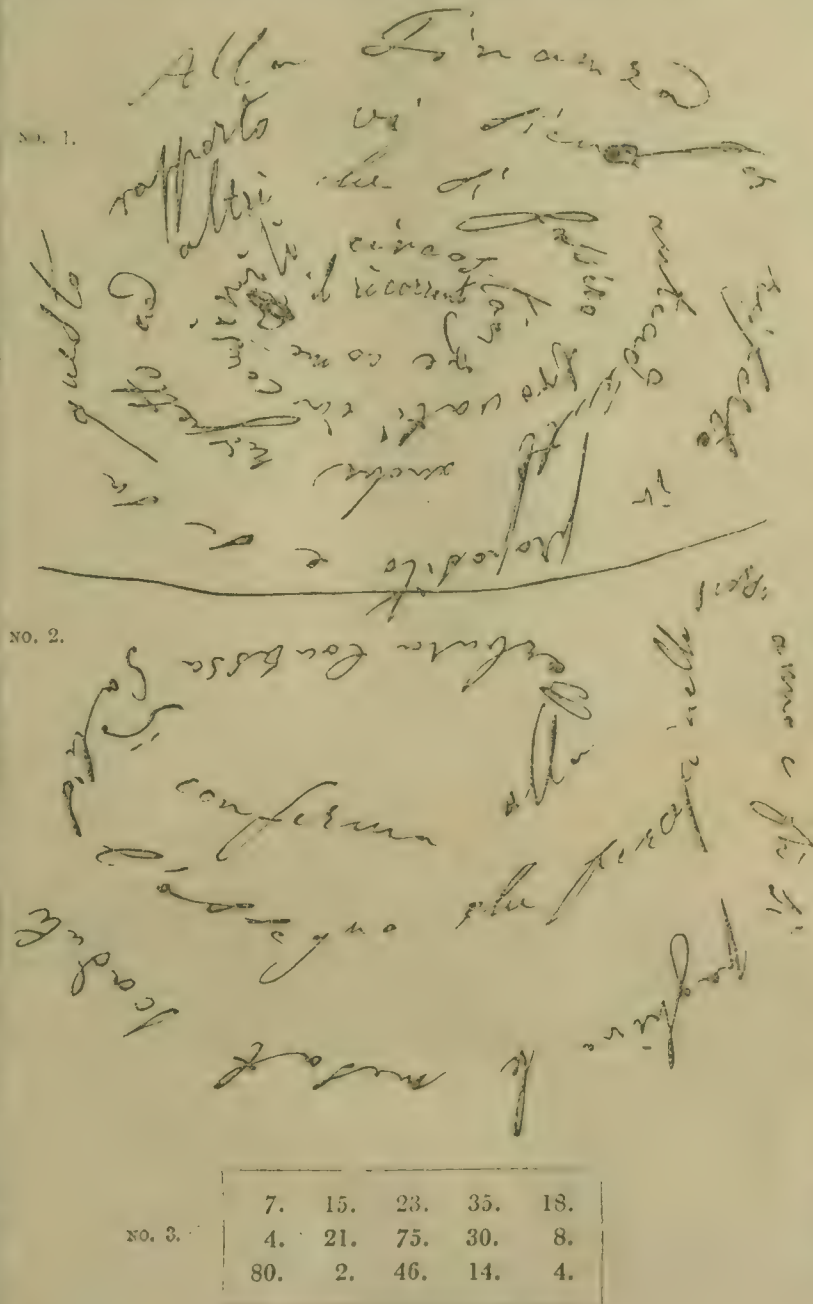
RESPONSE, in the form of an irregularly spiral curve (See No. 2).—The pension granted last year to the Countess Barbara Salis is confirmed. Let her have the monthly rates already due.

PETITION.—The President of the Hospitals or Charitable Institutions begs to be permitted to draw a tombola, the profits to go to the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb.

RESPONSE.—"Granted." And then under it a tombola ticket (See No. 3).—The tombola is a lottery. Ninety numbers, from one to ninety, are placed in a bag, out of which they are drawn one by one, in public, and loudly announced. A ticket, or cartella, containing fifteen numbers, in three rows of five each, is purchased, say for one or two shillings, by such of the bystanders as attend the drawing, and who intend to pay. The holder of the cartella the numbers of which are first all drawn calls out "Tombola!" The drawing is stopped, and if he be correct he gains the sum of which the tombola consists, as beforehand advertised. If it be, for instance, of fifty pounds, and if one thousand tickets were sold at 2s. each, there is a gain of £50, which is applied in the manner announced. The Duke of Modena in this case added to the response "Granted" a cartella of his own; as silly an amusement as any that can be conceived, and very unbecoming him and the charitable object of the tombola.

PETITION.—Quirino Rossi, of Correggio, for more than forty-six years musical master in the pay of the Home Office, in whose service he has exerted himself, asks as a boon to be superannuated on full pay.

The Duke's response was in the form of a musical note reversed, by which the witty (!) Sovereign meant to answer the memorialist that nothing was granted to him.



THE FARM.

OCTOBER is said to have been unparalleled in the recollection of meteorologists for the extremes of both temperature and storms. The thermometer reached summer heat on the 4th; four very frosty mornings about the 20th laid every tender and half-hardy plant prostrate; then came destructive hurricanes of wind and continued wet in many parts of England for nearly a fortnight. The sodden state of the surface of the heavy lands considerably postpones field work, and the season at present forms a strange contrast to the two last autumn sowings, which were remarkably early and prosperous. During the last six weeks the wheat average has risen very slowly from 41s. 10d. to 43s. 1d. As regards the aggregate average, it is 42s. 6d., or 5d. below what it was this time last year. Potatoes are said generally to be very bad both in this country and Ireland, but the root crops have improved amazingly of late. In fact, at the Newmarket Farmers' Club, the Duke of Rutland complimented the farmers on their enormous roots, and added that he often devoutly wished when he stumbled over them, out shooting, that they were many degrees smaller.

The Smithfield entries, which closed last Tuesday week, are said to be more than usually numerous, and to contain the name of several crack local owners who have not ventured to Baker Street before. We believe that Mr. Stratton's ox, which won a gold medal at Smithfield last year, and therefore cannot be shown there again, will go to Birmingham and Harlepool for exhibition. In the opinion of many it is the best ox that the far-famed Broadbent pastures ever produced. After winning in Baker Street last year, it was sold for £70, and raffled in a lottery of a hundred tickets of a sovereign each. It then got somewhat out of condition in the hands of the lucky drawer, and was sold back to Mr. Stratton for £50. Being a believer in homeopathy, that gentleman treated him entirely with aconite, and he has thriven wonderfully in the course of the last eleven months. Lady Emily Foley's Hereford cow and Colonel Towneley's heifer Beauty's Butterfly are also likely to be very leading features of the Christmas Shows. After being killed over and over again in newspapers and private letters, the last Australian mails brought an announcement of the twelve hundred guinea Master Butterfly's death, about which there can be no mistake this time. It will be a characteristic and inexpressible consolation to his far-famed guardian, Culshaw, that he died on his way to the "battle-field" at Melbourne. Strange to say, an Arab horse, whom Mr. Ware was sending to the same show, died as well, but at present we have no particulars. He had not long entered his seventh year.

Lord Palmerston and the two Dundalk prize heifers—Peasen Sth and Letitia—were shipped by Mr. Bostock for Mr. Robertson,

of Australia, at Gravesend, two days before the great gale, and had a very stormy time of it in the Channel. Mr. Stratford is also very busy for his clients at the antipodes, and has already purchased five bull calves for them at Hereford. We hear of other Australian agents in Devonshire, and nine young shorthorn bulls, some of them bred by Mr. Shepherd, of Shethin, were shipped for a Sydney company at Aberdeen last week.

Some people near Shoreham, who purchased two lots at the late Mr. Harvey Combe's sale, continue to address letters to agricultural papers to prove, from the fact of one or two cows out of the sixty-three lots sold having since died of pleuro-pneumonia, and another having been seen on its way to the Surrey Union kennels, that the herd was wilfully sold in a diseased state. Putting aside the character of the late owner and his executors, never was herd so thoroughly looked over by judges and breeders from all parts of the country for weeks before they were led into the sale ring, and there was but one opinion as to their high bloom. On inquiry we also find that the cow in the cart did not come from the farm or belong to the herd in any shape or way, and that from March 23, 1858, up to the very day of the sale, there were only three losses in eighty head, and none of those by the disease. It seems that out of the three lots withdrawn one was a cow which died, and the others were a couple of two months' calves, which were rather rickety, and not good enough to be brought out. It would be good luck, indeed, if the exposure at railway stations in a cold March wind, and the chances of trucks in which all kinds of cattle are carried, did not prove injurious to some lots on their removal; but if there is a bona fide belief that there was a fraudulent concealment, why not try the point at once, instead of dealing out random insinuations in letters and advertisements?

Twenty new members were elected at the last monthly council of the Royal Society, and the present current cash balance in the banker's hands was declared to be £2206 12s. 6d. The seventy-two candidates who have sent in their testimonials, as well as the sixteen who have not condescended to do so, are referred to a committee of thirteen, who will reject all but about ten, from whom the council will make their formal selection on December 7. An error of twelve days in the pedigree of Mr. Stratton's bull-calf has deprived him of his second Royal prize at Warwick; and Colonel Towneley's "Bow-bearer," who was third, has received it. By this decision no less than four prizes and two commendations fell to the Towneley herd at this show. Among the book communications at the same council was an album, transmitted from the Imperial Ministry of Austria, through Lord John Russell, containing portraits of horned cattle shown at the Vienna Exhibition in 1857.



THE VICTORIA HOSPITAL AT NETLEY, NEAR SOUTHAMPTON.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE VICTORIA HOSPITAL, NEAR SOUTHAMPTON.

THIS splendid military hospital, erected at the public expense, is situated on the sloping bank of the Southampton Water, about forty-five feet above the water line. This bank will be laid out in terraces, with flights of steps of easy ascent, and the grounds ornamented with shrubs. The entire length of the front presented to the eye is 1424 feet; its height is 50 feet; and the central portion projects nearly 120 feet from the main body. The front, as seen in our Engraving, is divided into two stories, and a basement floor. This basement has its wards for sick soldiers and apartments for attendants and officials. There is a magnificent corridor on each floor, running the entire length of the building, perhaps the longest in the world; from this corridor, or rather corridors, access is obtained to the various wards and apartments. The centre of the edifice has rooms for six invalid officers, each officer having a room to himself. Above these, whilst upon the first floor, are rooms for nurses; and above these others, for stores of all kinds. Within this part of the building are eight private baths and a large plunging-bath. The wings are divided into wards, and contain on the ground floor, left wing, 12 wards; first floor, 16; and second floor, 17. The right wing has, on the ground floor, 13 wards; first floor, 16; and second floor, 16—in all, 90 wards, and 897 beds. The back of the building contains several wards for orderlies—making a total of 138 wards, and 1065 beds. Each man, it is calculated, will have allotted to him from 1500 to 1900 cubic feet of space. In the rear of the centre is a large garden, nicely laid out, and into which projects the chapel, a neat, commodious, substantial structure, lighted by twelve side windows. Behind the wings are large courts with blocks of buildings for kitchens, pantries, sculleries, stewards' rooms, medical officers' rooms, bedding stores, &c. There is a library at each end of the vast corridor of the front building. The whole of the offices in the courtyards behind are protected by covered ways.

GIBRALTAR.

THIS remarkable fortress, the key to the Mediterranean, standing as it does on a peninsula at the entrance to that sea, is connected with the continent of Spain by a low sandy isthmus one mile and a half long and three-quarters of a mile broad; having the bay of Gibraltar on the west (which is formed of Europa Point on the east and Point St. Garcia on the west) and the open sea of the Mediterranean on the east. Near the point of junction of this isthmus with the mainland are the Spanish lines, between which and the rock is a space called the neutral ground. The highest point of the rock is about 1400 feet above the level of the sea; its north face is almost perpendicular, while its east side is full of tremendous precipices. On its south side it is almost inaccessible, making approach from seaward impossible; the west side again, although nearly as rugged and precipitous as the others, slopes towards the sea, and here the rock is secured by extensive and powerful batteries, rendering it apparently impregnable. Vast sums of money and an immense amount of labour have been spent in fortifying this celebrated stronghold. Numerous caverns and galleries, extending from two to three miles in length, and of sufficient width for carriages, have been cut out of the solid rock, forming safe and sheltered communications from one part of the garrison to another without being exposed to the fire of an attacking enemy. Along these galleries, at intervals of every twelve yards, are portholes, bearing on the neutral ground and bay, while trees, shrubs, and flowers of various kinds have been planted at different points, both for ornament and utility. On the summit of the rock there are several barracks, towers, and fortresses. Of late the fortifications have been carefully strengthened at every vulnerable point. Something over 1000 guns, of the largest calibre, are mounted on the rock, and it is supposed that among them the Armstrong gun will not be wanting. The principal defences are on the west side, fronting the bay, but there is also a battery on the east side, though the steepness and ruggedness of the rock would seem to render it almost unnecessary. The town of Gibraltar is situated on the west side of the peninsula terminating in Europa Point, and fronts the Bay. The Bay is of semicircular form, about six miles in length and four and a half in breadth. The best anchorage is from off the middle of Algeiras, on the west side of the Bay, towards Palmones River. The shipping is sheltered on the British side by two formidable moles, called Old and New Mole, one on the north and the other on the south side of the town of Gibraltar. Opposite the town of Gibraltar, on the west side of the bay, is the Spanish town of Algeiras.

THE WRECK OF THE "ROYAL CHARTER."

THE coroner's inquest held in relation to the loss of life consequent on the wreck of the *Royal Charter* was brought to a close on Friday evening, when the jury found the following verdict:—"From the evidence tendered we are unanimously of opinion that the deceased, James Walton and others, unfortunately lost their lives on board the *Royal Charter* by pure accident; that Captain Taylor was perfectly sober, and had done all in his power to save the ship and the lives of passengers."

The Board of Trade has directed an official inquiry into the causes of the loss of the *Royal Charter*. Mr. O'Dowd, solicitor of the Merchant Shipping department, will conduct the inquiry, which will be held at Liverpool.

The following is the list of passengers who embarked on board the *Royal Charter* on her leaving Australia, furnished by Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, and Co.:-

SALOON.			
Hugh Bethune Mr. and Mrs. Bruce, infant and servant W. Beamer, jun. Mr. and Mrs. Davis, two daughters and two sons Mr. M's., and two Miss Fowlers, and servant Mrs. Penwick and four children	Mrs. Foster Mr. and Mrs. Grove Mr. and Mrs. Gardner (Mr. Gardner landed at Cork) Mr. Gundry (saved) F. T. Hutton Rev. Charles Hodge Dr. Hatch J. S. Henry Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins and five sons	Walter Lafargue Mr. J. B. Mrs. Miss, and Master Murray Joa. McEvoy (landed at Cork) Mr. Mellor Mr. Mollieux W. H. Morse (saved) R. F. Macghee Mrs. Macghee and children (landed at Cork)	Mr. W. H. and Mrs. Pitcher, two chil- dren, and servant Mr. Rufford Mrs. Twissdale Mr. Henry E. Taylor, child, and servant (Mr. Taylor saved) Mr. Welsh Captain Withers Mrs. Woodruff & child Mr. G. Watson
SECOND CLASS.			
Mr. Allen and two children (landed at Cork) Captain Adams Mr. Barrett and child (son) Charles Callis Mr. and Mrs. Dodd and two children Miss F. Davis Mr. Edgewood — Bird	Edward Gates T. E. Gapper (saved) Mrs. Glover John Griffiths William Harland Mr. Henderson John Looze (saved) — Lethlaine L. E. Menton (saved) John M'Neil Mr. M'Nab	T. Macready — Nicholas Mrs. Norman and two children Mr. Parnsey Mr. Perry Edmund Pearce Mr. R. Rose Mr. and Mrs. Russell and two children (Mr. Russell saved)	Mr. and Mrs. Smith and three children Solomon Samuel Mr. Lanthorn Julius Shirko (landed at Cork) Miss Elizabeth Ward Miss Mary E. Wrigley Edward Watson John Wilks Mr. Wilson
STEEAGE AND THIRD CLASS.			
J. Bradbury (saved) Mr. Lyons and family (wife and three children)—two sons aged 10 and 12 J. Trustman and family (2 children) H. Burns and child Nathaniel N. Han Alfred Newton Jos. Chant John and Catherine Drygan John Judge (saved) Martha Doyle James Dean (saved) Wright Lockwood Jos. Moss Mr. Faulkner and child Robert Jeffry P. De La Lande David Thompson Mrs. Kennedy and family (3 children) Thomas Willis J. Wickett and party C. Jackman Messrs. Jones and Alice O. Kitterman Messrs. Collins, Start, and Lyon Charles Conway Mr. Kirkbride and two sons Mr. Kennedy and family (wife and three children) William Banks David Thomas	C. R. Ross W. S. Pells (saved) J. M'Caplin (saved) T. Taylor Robert Haerth Henry Englands W. and J. Row Messrs. Tripit and Leva William Makepeace Thomas Fawcett W. Howden (saved) James King David Collins W. and T. Murray John Buchanan Col. M'Phail (saved) Jos. Robinson Alex. Pottinger R. Oliver and party P. Hogarth and family (one child) William Ford C. Shanahan David Bell William Wilson George Smith Michael Farley Messrs. Dorose and Kenney John Farley R. Leyland Frank Webber Geo. Watson Mr. Holland and family (3 children) Isaac Stephenson Mrs. Atty and child T. Newton Agnet Richards J. Stanard (saved)	Edmonstorf and Ellis — Childs Jennie Thomson Beatrice Phillips Bates and Rooley James Johnson James Eady Jos. Spragg Thomas Byrne John Grice Matthew Scott Houghton and Thom- — Allen T. Wood Thomson and Miliken Noah Lyons William Green Robert Tuck Joseph Gibson John Wothesspoon John Lynch Charles Anderson P. Thompson E. Fowler H. Ivey L. Pout Michael Kavanagh Antonio Albergach Berthou and Rolla Mowell and Cavagna John and P. Martin George Letta Henry Lawton George Taylor Sam. Grenfell (saved) E. Allan John Anderson S. Dalton William Storey W. Crowley	Mrs. Ross and two children D. Travers T. Wyatt James Sullivan James Turner Mr. Carney and three children B. Bladire Mr. Padaritte William Bishop Mrs. Willis and family (two children) John Gilgible Thomas Kelly Mr. Mitchell and wife William Fleming John Scott John Muhlmann Charles Parkinson John Parkinson (or Rauson) James Pampin Miss Davidson Henry Sims John Manion Samuel M. Wade Nicola Le Page Mrs. M'Leod and fam- ily (two children) W. Tany John Inglis Richard Davis Joseph Potts Frank Hoyland E. Wilbury Miss S. Morton John Mason T. Bakewell James Black Bernati Vungene

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. GAZEWORTH.—No. 10 of your last budget is inferior to the others, and bears too close a resemblance to a composition of Signor Aspa. No. 13 if we mistake not, can be solved thus:—1. R to Kt 5th; 2. B to Kt 5th; 3. R mate. Is it not so?
C. T. H., Exeter.—No. 1 is somewhat clumsily constructed, and No. 2 appears to admit of an easy solution by—1. B takes K's Pawn.
C. M. B., Dundee.—Your welcome packet was duly received, and has undergone immediate examination, with the following result:—Nos. 1 and 5 are found to allow of easy solutions; the first by 1. Q to K sq; 2. Q to Q 5th (ch); 3. Q to Q 8th—mate; the other by 1. Q to Q 5th; 2. Q to K 7th (ch); 3. Q to K 3rd—mate. Nos. 2 and 4 are pretty, though not at all difficult; and No. 3 is a very beautiful and puzzling stratagem. In No. 1 the addition of a Black Pawn on Black's Q 2nd would, perhaps, prevent a second solution; and a Black Pawn at Black's K 5th might have the same effect on No. 5.
C. W., of Sunbury.—1. You had better send copies of the problems in question not to "different papers," but to one paper, and have them examined. The rejected diagrams in the tourney mentioned were probably, many of them, destroyed. 2. To what book do you allude?
I. E. T.—Of course you can. Ha! a dozen if you Queen as many Pawns.

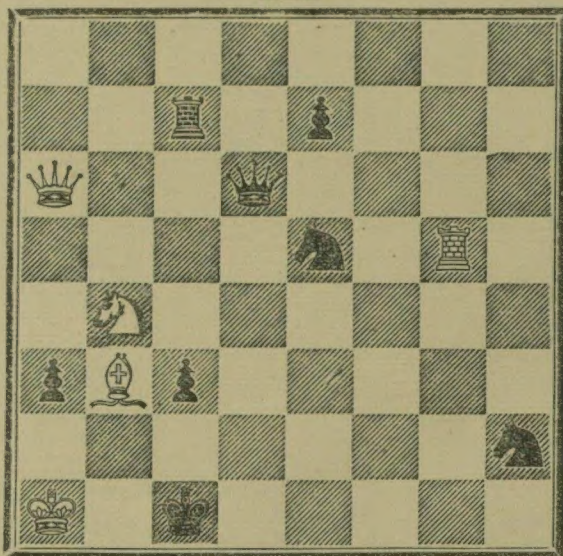
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 820.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. R to Kt 7th Kt to K B 2nd 3. B to Kt 7th (ch) Kt takes B
(best) 4. Kt to Q B 6th Kt moves
2. R takes Kt P Kt takes R (best) 5. Kt mates at K B 5th or 7th

PROBLEM NO. 821.

By Mr. J. R. EDNEY.

BLACK.



BLACK.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN PARIS.

CONTINUATION OF THE MATCH BETWEEN M. DE RIVIERE AND M. JOURNOUD.

Since the receipt of our first despatch, which announced M. de Riviere's defeat in the two first games, that gentleman has made a gallant rally, and managed to score three games of *avantage*. The result, so far as we have heard, is now, therefore:—

De Riviere .. 3 | Journoud .. 2 | Drawn .. 2

We were slightly misinformed as to the conditions of the contest. The player winning eleven (not eight) games first is to be accounted victor.

GAME III.

(Irregular Opening.)

BLACK (Mr. de R.) WHITE (Mr. J.)
1. P to K 4th P to Q 4th
2. P takes P Q takes P
3. Kt to Q B 3rd Q to Q 4th
4. B to Q B 4th Kt to K B 3rd
5. P to Q 3rd P to K 3rd
6. Kt to K B 3rd P to K R 3rd
7. Castles K B to Q 3rd
8. Q Kt to K 2nd Kt to Q B 3rd
9. Q to Q 2nd Kt to K 4th
10. Q B to Q 3rd P to Q Kt 3rd
11. Kt to K Kt 3rd B takes Kt
12. K B P takes B B to Q Kt 2nd
13. Q to K sq Castles on K's
side
14. B takes Kt P takes B
15. Q to her B 3rd Kt to K 2nd
16. P to Q Kt 4th Kt to Q sq
17. K R to B 2nd Kt to K 2nd
18. Q B to K sq Kt to K Kt sq
19. Kt to Q 2nd K to K R 2nd
20. P to Q 4th Q R to Q 2nd
21. B to Q 3rd (ch) K to R sq
22. Q to Q Kt 2nd
(Preparatory to advancing the Q B Pawn.)
23. P to Q B 3rd P to K 4th
24. Kt to Q B 4th Q R to K 2nd
25. P to Q 5th
(Well played.)
26. P to Q R 4th P to Q R 4th
27. B takes K B P Kt to K B 3rd
(Is it possible M. Journoud could have over-
looked this obvious capture?)
28. B to Q Kt sq P to K R 4th
29. P takes P P to K 5th
(Was this essential? How could White
have resisted the attack consequent on Q to
Q B 2nd at this moment? If, in reply, he
take Pawn with Pawn, or move his Queen,
Black has simply to take the Kt with Rook
and mate in two or three moves.)
30. Q R to K 3rd Q takes K R P
K R to K Kt sq
The game was resigned as a drawn battle.

CHESS IN ITALY.

An elegant little Partie played between Mr. F. Deacon, an English amateur, against Signor Discart, of Sienna.

(Evans' Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. D.) BLACK (Signor D.) WHITE (Mr. D.) BLACK (Signor D.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to K B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th B to Q B 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th B takes Q Kt P
5. P to Q B 3rd Kt to K B 3rd
6. Castles Kt to K B 4th
7. K Kt to K Kt 5th Castles
8. Q to Q Kt 3rd (ch) Q to K 2nd
9. P to K B 4th P to K R 3rd
10. Kt takes K B P R takes Kt
11. B takes R (ch) Q takes B
12. Q takes Q (ch) K takes Q
13. K B P takes P Q Kt takes P
14. P to Q 4th B to Q Kt 3rd
15. P to Q R 4th (ch) P to Q 4th
16. K to R 5th Q Kt to Q 6th
17. B to Q R 3rd K to Kt 3rd
And mates in two more moves.
(d) This is novel, attacking, and productive of very interesting combinations. It may, indeed, involve additional sacrifice on White's part to enable him to maintain the offensive, but, with correct play afterwards, it appears to ensure some advantage in the end.
(e) If 15. K to R sq Q Kt to Q 6th
16. B to Q R 3rd K to Kt 3rd
(f) Threatening to play K R to K B 8th, then to take the Kt with Bishop, then to check with the K R at K R 8th, or at K R 8th, and finally to move Q R to K B 8th.
(g) Had he taken the Bishop with King, White would have obtained a strong attack by playing Kt to K 3rd, or B to K B 5th, &c.
(h) To enable him to advance his K's Pawn.
(i) K 3rd
31. P to K 6th B takes K 3rd
32. Q R to K R 5th (ch) K to Kt sq
33. B to K 5th (dis. ch) K to B sq
34. Q R to R 5th (ch) B to K Kt sq
35. K B to K Kt 7th, mating next move.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Prince of Wales has been elected honorary member of the Oxford Union Society.

Mr. Peter Burke, of the Northern Circuit, has been appointed by the Lord Chancellor a serjeant-at-law.

The Queen has approved of Don Eugenie Gomez Molinero as Vice-Consul at Acra for her Majesty the Queen of Spain.

The submarine telegraphic communication between Corsica and Genoa has been re-established.

Croydon Steeplechases will take place on the 2nd of December. To the principal race £100 will be contributed.

Mr. J. G. C. L. Newnham, now Consul at Liberia, is appointed her Majesty's Consul at Amsterdam.

Dr. Lindley has consented to accept the office of Examiner in Botany for the examinations at the Society of Arts.

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for last week were 794,030lb., an increase of 32,968lb., compared with the previous statement.

A very elegant drinking-fountain has been erected by Sir J. Ratcliff at the entrance to the Temperance Hall, Birmingham.

It is stated that the force to be contributed by India to the Chinese expedition will be 6000 Europeans and 4000 native troops.

On Friday week the Leeds magistrates committed a convicted fortune-teller to prison for three months as a rogue and a vagabond.

An ovarian tumour weighing fifty-four pounds was successfully removed last week in the Samaritan Hospital by Mr. Spencer Wells.

The Rhone, the Saone, the Isere, and the Rhine are all in full flood. Fifteen kilometres of the railway between St. Etienne and Chambéry have been swept away by a mountain torrent.

The remains of Lady Peel were deposited last Saturday by the side of those of her late lamented husband, in the family vault at Drayton Bassett Church, near Tamworth.

The dinner at which the presentation of the county testimonial to Sir John Pakington is to take place has been fixed for the 21st of December next.

A letter from Mr. Mechi in Monday's *Times* calls attention to the waste of fertilising sewage that is caused by the drainage of our cities into the sea.

The Hall of the Doges in Venice, the largest in Europe, threatens to fall; a fresco on the ceiling is cracked across, and a portion of it has fallen.

The Emperor of Russia has approved and confirmed the statutes of a society, lately organised in Russia, to afford pecuniary assistance to poor scientific and literary men and their families.

A correspondent of the *Builder* suggests that the Westminster Palace clock might be wound up by the action of the tide, the machinery being arranged to operate at every tide or at stated periods.

A statue has been decreed by Mexico to Alexander von Humboldt. The statue, which is to be executed in marble by an Italian sculptor, will be placed in the interior of the "School of Mines."

At the monthly meeting of the council of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce (Monday) it was resolved to memorialise the Government in favour of the abolition of the Elbe tolls.

The Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady and St. Hubert erected at Great Harwood, by the munificence of Mr. James Lomax, of Clayton Hall, was dedicated on Thursday week.

The National Defences Commission have finished their inspection of the various fortifications of our coast, and are now proceeding with the examination of witnesses in London.

At Hoxton a seaman, R.N., pensioner, aged eighty-nine years, died on the 3rd instant, of whom it is said that he fought in thirteen general actions under Nelson and Howe.

Colonel Clifford has been appointed Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod at the House of Lords, in the room of the late Mr. James Fulman, F.R.S., Clarenceux King of Arms.

The corner-stone of a new Congregational Church at Ealing was laid last week by the late Lord Mayor. The building is to cost £4000, which is to be raised by voluntary subscriptions.

The Russian Government has just authorised the Princess Czartoryska to pass some months with her family at Warsaw, and in Volhynia.

The public drinking-fountain in Bow Churchyard, of which mention was made in our last Number, is of Portland stone, and was erected at the cost of Messrs. Copstock, Moore, Crampton, and Co.

The *Gazette* of Tuesday night contains despatches from India relating to various events in the field during the months of May, June, and July, the particulars of which have already appeared.

An explosion of firedamp occurred on Monday in an ironstone pit belonging to the Wingerworth Company, at Speighthill, near Chesterfield. One man was instantly killed, and three others seriously injured.

On the night of the 2nd of November the battle-field of Magenta was lit up by paper lanterns, which the peasantry hung on the wooden crosses that mark the graves of the slain.

The Secretary for India has acceded to the recommendation of the Bengal Government that the unconvicted officers of the Marine Department be admitted to the benefit of the pension rules, in like manner with other unconvicted officers.

Professor Forbes, who at present fills the chair of Natural Philosophy at the University of Edinburgh, has been appointed Principal of the United College of St. Salvador and St. Leonard in the University of St. Andrews.

Mr. Caird, M.P. for the Stirling Burghs, addressed his constituents at Dunfermline last week on the political topics of the day; and a resolution expressive of the confidence of the electors in Mr. Caird was passed by acclamation.

It is stated that, at the instance of the Empress Eugenie, the use of crinolines is to be abandoned by the ladies of the French Court, and that woollen stuffs are to be adapted for walking dresses, not worn so long in the skirt as of late, but so as to show the ankles.

A bill to enable joint-stock banking companies to be formed on the principle of limited liability was read a second time in the Legislative Council of India on the 6th of September, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 10th of December next.

Mr. William Preston, who retired from the civic chair of Liverpool on the 9th instant, has been unbundled in his private charities, having spent from £7000 to £8000 during his year of office. His Worship gave a ball on the 3rd to upwards of 1200 of the principal inhabitants.

The land, assessed, and income taxes will, after the 5th of April next, be collected by the excise-officers. This, it is considered by Government, will be "a more economical, more impartial, and safer" plan of raising those taxes than that to which we have been long accustomed.

The election of Rector of the Edinburgh University, at which about 1400 students are expected to vote, will take place on Saturday (to-day). The contest, it is stated, lies between Lord Neaves and Mr. Gladstone.

A few days ago, at Alloa, a young man who had taken part in the marriage festivities of a stepister complained of being unwell, and the company were leaving the house. He sat down on a chair, leaned back, and immediately expired.

The visitors to the South Kensington Museum last week were—on Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, free days, 3721; on Monday and Tuesday, free evenings, 4040. On the three students' days (admission to the public 6d.), 704; one students' evening, Wednesday, 187. Total, 8652.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Earl Granville, Sir G. C. Lewis, and the whole of her Majesty's Judges have been cited to attend at the Court of Exchequer on Saturday (to-day), being the morrow of St. Martin, for the purpose of proceeding with the election of High Sheriffs for the various counties of England and Wales for the next year.

The matriculation examination of the Bombay University commenced on the 3rd ult., simultaneously at the Townhall in Bombay, and at the Assembly-rooms in Poona. Eighty-eight candidates presented themselves for examination at Bombay, and forty at Poona, making a total of 128 candidates.

The members of the Waterford Hunt Club have resolved to erect to the memory of the late Marquis of Waterford a monument on the spot where his Lordship's death occurred. It has been suggested that the monument should consist of an old Irish cross of granite, with a suitable inscription upon it; but this suggestion has not been fully decided upon.

At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, next Monday, the following papers are to be read:—1. M'Climcock, Capt., R.N. "Discoveries by the late Expedition in Search of Sir John Franklin and Party, &c." 2. Galton, Francis, Esq., "Sun Signals for the Use of Travellers (Hand-Heliostat)."

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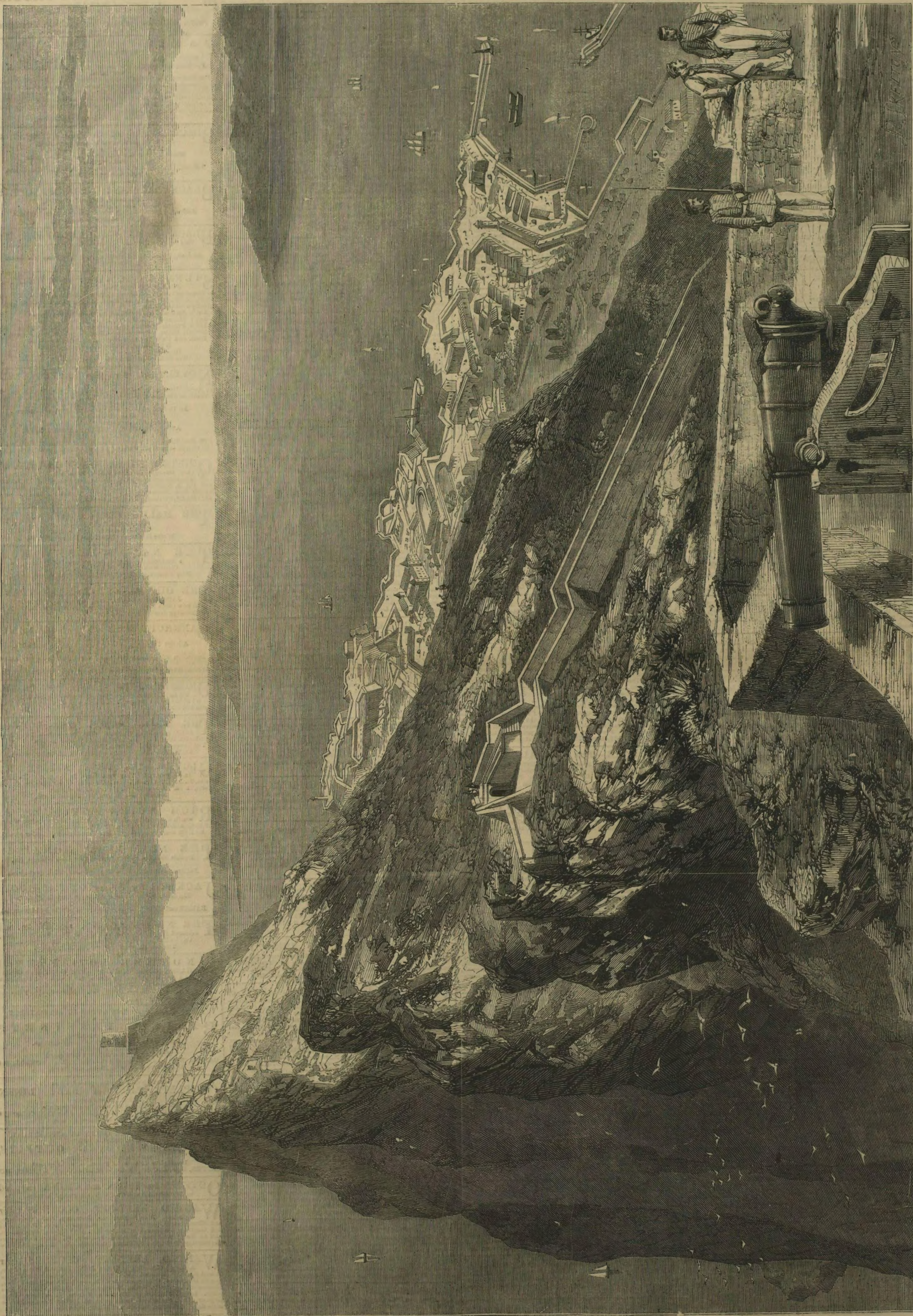
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THE ROCK OF GIBRALTAR.—POINT D'EUROP SKETCHED FROM THE SIGNAL-HOUSE, WITH CEUTA AND TANGIER IN THE DISTANCE.—SEE PAGE 476.